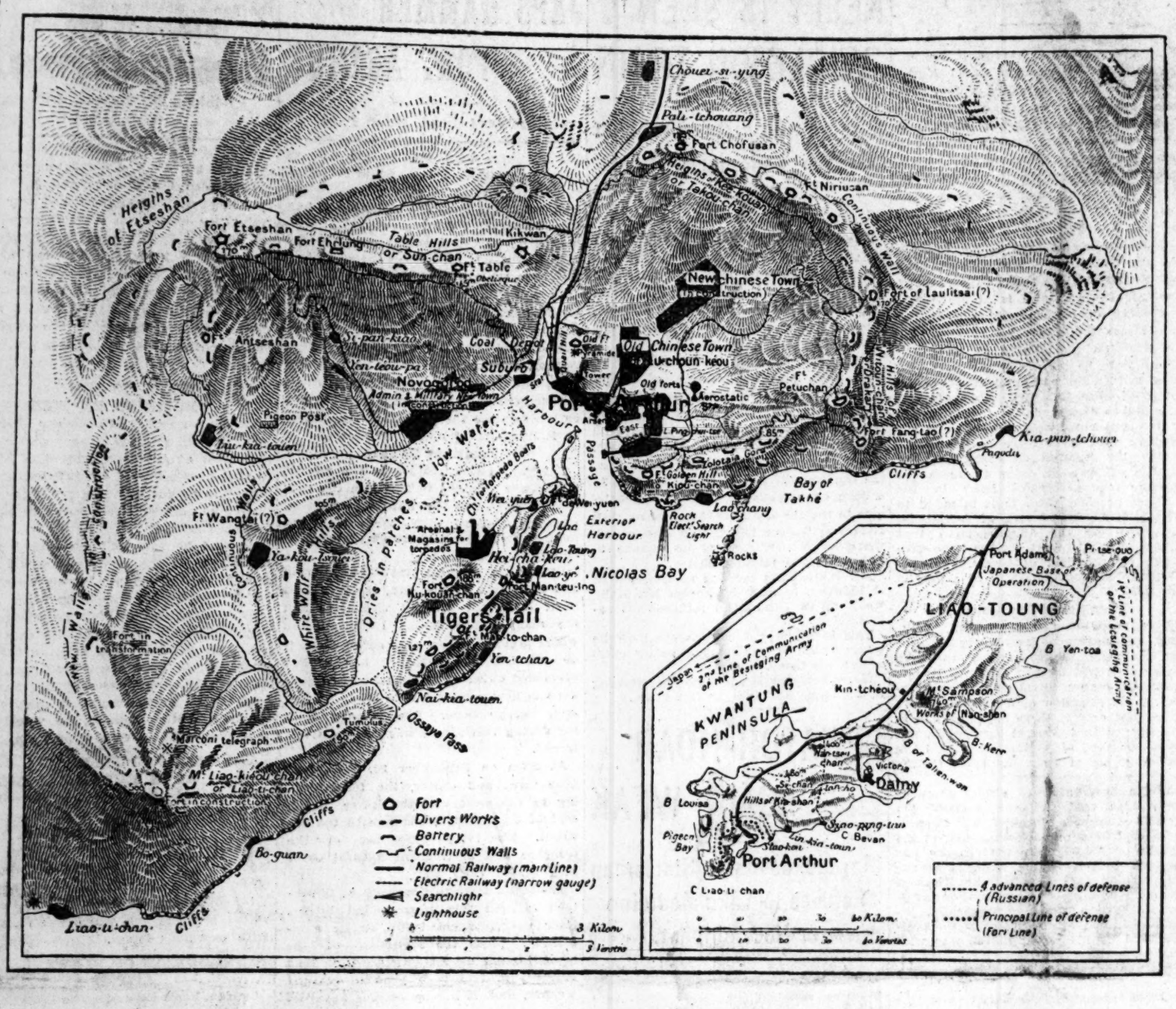
THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XXXVII.—NO. 103 ATLANTA, GA., MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 26, 1904—TWELVE PAGES PRICE FIVE CENTS

RINGING STATEMENT OF ISSUES MADE BY JUDGE PARKER

GALLANT PORT ARTHUR TOTTERING UNDER FIERCE BLOWS OF JAPANESE

JAPAN IS FAST TIGHTENING HER GRIP ON PORT ARTHUR.


Heights of Etseshan
Fort Etseshan
Fort Ehtung
Table Hills or Sun-chan
Ft Table
Kikwan
Ft Antseshan
Pan-kuo
Yen-teou-pu
Coal Depot
Suburb
Novoe Gorod
Admin & Military Quarters
Pigeon Post
Tsui-kia-tsuen
Ft Wangtai (?)
Ta-kau-tsuen
Arsenal & Magasins for torpedoes
Fort in transformation
Fort Nu-kou-chan
Tiger's Tail
Ft Ma-to-chan
Yen-tchan
Nai-kia-touen
Ossaye Pass
Marconi telegraph station
Mt Liao-ki-tou-chan or Liao-ti-chan
Signal Station
Cliffs
Bo-guan
Liao-ti-chan
Cliffs
Choue-si-ying
Pali-tchouang
Fort Chofusan
Heights of Tchoukachan or Tchoukan-chan
Ft Niniusan
Counterscarp Wall
New Chinese Town (in construction)
Old Chinese Town Urchoun-keou
Old forts
Aerostatic Sta
Ft Petuchan
Ft Lang-Lao (?)
Kia-pin-tchouen Pagoda
Bay of Takhé
Cliffs
Old Ft
Old Tower
Old Arsenal
Old Barracks
Old Powder Magazine
Old Wall
Old Ft
Old Ft
Old Ft

TWO SURRENDER TO THE SHERIFF

Seab Hall and Ed. Shipp, of Talbot, Give Themselves Up.

Sheriff Richards Declares He Will Have Tom Butler, the Third Man for Whom a Warrant Exists, If He Stays on Top of the Ground.

Talbotton, Ga., September 25.—(Special.) Late Saturday afternoon, after the mass meeting at Talbotton guaranteed protection to the negro woman whose boy was shot Tuesday night, Sheriff Richards persuaded her to swear out warrants against three white men, Tom Butler, Seab Hall and Ed Shipp.

When it was found the warrants were issued the people seemed very much gratified. After night Seab Hall and Ed Shipp came to town and surrendered to the sheriff. It is believed that Butler is still in the county and the sheriff says he will have him if he stays on top of the ground.

SHORT ITEMS OF LOCAL INTEREST

FRANK WELDON IS IN TEXAS ON a business trip. He will return to Atlanta Monday.

THE REGULAR MEETING OF THE Free Kindergarten Association will be held this morning at 11 o'clock at the Carnegie Library.

MISS LIZZIE BIDGOOD, DAUGHTER of Mr. and Mrs. L. T. Bidgood, died last Saturday night at the residence, 9 Leonard street. Funeral services will be conducted from the residence this morning at 10 o'clock. The following are to meet at Patterson's undertaking parlors at 9:15 o'clock and act as pallbearers: P. B. Bethea, Calvin Hooly, Joe Kershaw, Albert Oochle, Alex Fulton and P. — Flurry.

THE MANAGEMENT OF THE HOtel Marion declare that the negro who was found under a bed in one of the hotel rooms had not been in a fight in the hotel kitchen as the prisoner stated when taken to police headquarters. There had been no fight in the kitchen, Dabney Scoville, the proprietor, stated last night that he would ask that the negro be bound over for burglary.

THE FUNERAL OF DR. EDWIN Turner was held yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock. He was 73 years old and a member of Camp Walker No. 925, United Confederate Veterans. The funeral was attended by relatives, friends and an escort of his comrades of Camp Walker. The interment was at Westview.

EUGENE M. BARBAR, THE INFANT son of Mr. and Mrs. E. Barbar, was buried yesterday morning at 9 o'clock. The interment was at Hollywood.

THE METHODIST BOARD OF CITY missions will meet Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock in the Sunday school room of Trinity church.

JOHN THOMAS, 3 MONTHS OLD, died at the home of his parents, 25 Dunlap street, yesterday morning. Funeral services were conducted from the residence yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

SCHWARTZ IS FOUND DEAD.

Supposed That Man Met Death from Passing Train.

Ringgold, Ga., September 25.—(Special.) Otto A. Schwartz was found dead this morning at McGill Crossing, on the Western and Atlantic railroad, near this place.

He is supposed to have been killed last night by a train. He had been at work at Chickamauga Park, but lived in Augusta.

MORTUARY.

Clara Bell White, Clarkston, Ga.

Clarkston, Ga., September 25.—(Special.)—Clara Bell, the 6-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Candler White, died here last night of tonsolitis. Interment at Indiant Creek cemetery tomorrow.

Rear Admiral Gilmore, New York.

New York, September 25.—Rear Admiral Fernando P. Gilmore died here today of Bright's disease, which he contracted during active campaigning in the Philippines. He was retired from active duty two years ago. Rear Admiral Gilmore was born August 15, 1847. He saw much service in the Spanish-American war, commanding the monitor Monadnock, and later was in charge of the supply ship Glacier.

Colin Hunter, London.

London, September 25.—Colin Hunter, the artist, is dead. He was born in 1841.

Dr. Juan N. Navarro, New York.

New York, September 25.—Dr. Juan N. Navarro, the Mexican consul general at New York, died at his home here last night of aploplexy.

Major L. C. Norman, Frankfort, Ky.

Frankfort, Ky., September 25.—Major L. C. Norman, twice state auditor and one of the best known politicians in Kentucky, died here of heart trouble today.

NEGRO REFUSES TO TELL.

Believed Mitchell Knows More Than He Has Divulged.

Lexington, Ky., September 25.—Despite his promise to "tell all" today, Louis Mitchell, the negro waiter arrested last night for atempting to poison the family of Judge James H. Mulligan, is still reticent.

A prominent man is under suspicion by the police, and it was believed that the negro would complicate him, but when confronted by the Mulligan family and the detectives, Mitchell told an incredible story about a masked white man holding him up at a point of a pistol when he reached the Mulligan home yesterday. According to Mitchell, the masked man marched him to the barn and escaped from the premises.

Mitchell says he feared to tell the family of the hold-up, lest he might be killed. He does not explain his premonition of warning the family of the salmon. Mitchell will be kept in solitary confinement until he makes a clear statement.

The narrow escape of the whole family created a sensation here today.

Standing Jump Record Breaker.

New York, September 25.—Louis Mang broke the world's record of 65 feet 8 3-4 inches for three standing jumps, held by Ray Ewry, of the New York Athletic club, by an inch and a quarter today at the Mowhawk Athletic club's games at Mott Haven.

SIXTY-TWO PERSONS DEAD AS RESULT OF THE WRECK



Showing How Engines and Tenders Piled Upon Each Other and Then Telescoped the Mail Car. Drive Wheels of East Bound Train Are Shown Where They Were Hoisted Six Feet in the Air. X Mark Shows Where Body of Engineer Parrott, of East Bound Train, Was Found.

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was sprained in the wreck, leaves for Atlanta tonight over the Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern. His injuries are not serious.

Frank Meadows, of Atlanta, was on the train, but was uninjured.

L. W. Reeves, of Cartersville, Ga., had his right arm injured, but not seriously. He left this afternoon for Rome. These three men rendered valuable services in rescuing the injured and dead. All were enroute home from Tate Springs.

The debris of the wreck was cleared this morning at 4 o'clock sufficiently to permit passing of trains and traffic was then regularly resumed. The first to come through was the fast westbound Salisbury, Chattanooga train, due to arrive here last night at 6:20 o'clock. All day today wreckers have been demolishing inflamable debris and removing scrap iron piles and such portions of the locomotives as may again be available for service. Conservative estimates place the loss sustained by the road at from $750,000 to $1,000,000, including property and personal damage.

This being Sunday, Knoxville's entire population has manifested the utmost interest in the catastrophe. Groups of people have been gathered on all public thoroughfares and other congregating places discussing the disaster. Stories of hundreds of varied experiences are heard and many thrilling narratives cause hearers to wonder that loss of life was not even greater.

The Knoxville general hospital, which is one of the largest in the south, is taxed to its utmost capacity. Many others wounded are at private homes and some were not even brought to this city, being sent to their homes near the wreck or beyond it. Several of the injured are reported in precarious condition, with faint chances for recovery. In all the churches of the city today ministers referred to the wreck in their sermons or prayers, the general sentiment being in keeping with the cloud of gloom that has veiled the entire community.

Masonic Bodies Act.

This afternoon all the local Masonic bodies held a joint meeting, at which a committee was named to look after the dead and injured members of the Masonic fraternity. Several of these have been reported. Upon one of the dead bodies the only means of identification is the insignia of the F. & A. M. fraternity. None of the pockets of this dead man's clothing revealed any papers, books or other evidences of his identity. A number of telegrams were sent today by this Masonic committee, making inquiries at places from which it was thought the decedent might hail. However, no positive replies have yet been received.

Railroad officials are confident that the wreck was due to the failure of the crew of westbound train No. 15 to carry out its orders to meet eastbound train No. 12 at New Market. Both trains, it is stated, had orders to pass at New Market, but it is further stated that Hodges is their usual meeting point. It is suggested that the engineer of No. 15may have thought that, as he was gaining time, he could make Hodges, about one and one-half miles beyond the wreck, in time to pass No. 12 there instead of waiting for No. 12 at New Market, according to his orders. The engineer of No. 15 is dead and an unexplainable problem is why the conductor of 15 did not stop the train after it had passed New Market. This may be brought out in the investigation.

Fragments of Bodies.

Engineers Parrott and Kane were found beneath their engines, but their bodies were not crushed badly. Small fragments of bodies were found in many instances today, but it is thought that they belong to bodies already found and brought to this city. One little baby was found by the wreckers, but that was all.

The cause of the terrible loss of life in the heavy eastbound train was explained today. It seems that the second coach ploughed its way into a bank in such a manner that the other cars were jammed into it, and pushed on by the weight of the heavy Pullmans, were crushed like eggshells.

Physicians at the hospital state tonight that of the long list of injured which they have in their care it is probable that not more than four will die. The complete list of injured, as given out by the railroad officials, shows a total of 162, but this includes all persons who were only slightly hurt or scratched.

Complete List of Dead.

The complete list of dead follows:

W. A. GALBRAITH, Knoxville.
MRS. W. A. GALBRAITH, Knoxville.
W. T. ELLIS, Greensboro, N. C.
RALPH MOUNTCASTLE, Knoxville, Tenn.
MISS INEZ RUSSELL, Knoxville.
CLYDE RUSSELL, Knoxville.
CORY KNIGHT, Dandridge, Tenn.
W. A. STEPHENSON, Omaha, Nebr.
JOHN CONNER, Roanoke, Va.
D. S. FOX, Birmingham, Ala.
J. M. ADKINS, Jellico, Tenn.
MRS. J. B. GASS, Knoxville.
MRS. W. O. HADDIX, Knoxville.
JAMES BIRD, Jefferson City, Tenn.
MRS. R. B. WEST, Jefferson City.
MRS. ALBERT McMAHAN, Newport, Tenn.
ED DE GROUT, Johnson City, Tenn.
JOHN GLENN, Morristown, Tenn.
DR. A. CRAWFORD, Bardstown, Ky.
E. S. HORNER, Morristown, Tenn.
GEORGE LEE, Carrollton, Ky.
J. R. PLUMMER, Chapel Hill, N. C.
E. G. EARNEST, Johnson City, Tenn.
JOHN BLACK, White Pine, Tenn.
MRS. R. B. CRAWFORD Mohawk, Tenn.
J. H. RHEA, Whitesburg, Tenn.
W. S. HILL, Jellico, Tenn.
MRS. LAURA HILL, Gaffney, S. C.
— HILL, 7-year-old daughter of Mrs. Laura Hill.
MISS SARAH HILL, Gaffney, S. C.
15-MONTHS-OLD BOY, thought to be son of Mrs. Laura Hill.
MRS. FANNIE McEWEN, Knoxville.
R. B. GODWIN, Jefferson City, Tenn.
MRS. C. A. RUSSELL, Knoxville, Tenn.
MONROE ASHMORE, Knoxville.
WILLIAM JONES, Knoxville.
J. J. DANIEL, Turleys Mill, Tenn.
G. N. PARROTT, Knoxville.
MRS. ANNIE HAYLON MOLLOY, of Birmingham.
MRS. — GREEN, Sylva, N. C.
W. R. KANE, Knoxville, engineer on westbound train.
W. R. SPENCER, Arcadia, Fla.
MRS. J. A. LEMONS, Knoxville.
ROY McMAHAN, Newport, Tenn.
MRS. NANCY J. RUMLEY, Watauga, Tenn.
MRS. GEORGE KINZEL, Knoxville.
REV. ISAAC EMERY, Knoxville.
MISS CUPP, Knoxville.
MELVEL P. GANT, Shelby, N. C.
C. M. HEISKELL, Memphis, Tenn.
J. MILLS, negro fireman.
CHARES CARSON, colored, Telfords, Tenn.
NEP MILLER, colored, Greenville, Tenn.
WILL CUNNINGHAM, colored, Citico, Tenn.
ARTHUR GASS, colored, Greenville, Tenn.
TWO WHITE MEN, unidentified.
TWO-YEAR-OLD GIRL, unknown.
UNKNOWN NEGRO.
UNIDENTIFIED BABY, found today.
TWO UNIDENTIFIED BODIES, found today.

JONES PREDICTS EASY VICTORY

Former National Chairman Pleased With Democratic Gubernatorial Timber.

New York, September 25.—An interview with former Senator James K. Jones, who was for eight years chairman of the democratic national committee, was made public at national headquarters today, in which confidence is expressed in democratic success this year.

Senator Jones says this confidence is exemplified in the class of men nominated for governor in all parts of the country. He mentions in this connection the states of New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Indiana, Wisconsin, Michigan, Wyoming, Montana, Washington, Idaho, Utah and Colorado, and points out the popularity of the men.

He believes the democrats will be successful in a large majority of the state elections.

THEATRICAL TROOP STRANDED.

Company Comes to Grief While Touring South.

Savannah, Ga., September 25.—(Special.)—"Boy Wanted," an inferior theatrical company, has come to grief. It showed here Friday night, in Brunswick Saturday night and is now back here and for the present can get no further. It is stranded, but has hopes of getting back to New York. All other dates have been cancelled, for the reason that the railroad fare is an obstacle that cannot be surmounted.

Standing Jump Record Broken.

Cripple Creek, Colo., September 25.—Sheriff Bell has concluded that the alleged confession of Edward Lomaine, a prisoner at Topeka, Kans., implicating union miners who formerly lived in this district in the Vindicator Mine and Independence depot murders, is entirely false.

Creditors Take Telluride Mill.

Colorado Springs, Colo., September 25.—Deputy United States Marshal Davis has taken charge of the Telluride mill of the General Metal company, at Colorado City, under an order of Judge Hallett, of the federal court, who has adjudged the company bankrupt. This action was taken on application of local creditors, whose claims aggregate over $2,000,000.

GIGANTIC ARMY TO CRUSH JAPS

Russians Realize Task They Have Undertaken.

Probable That Grand Duke Nicholas Will Be Named as Commander in Chief of All Russian Armies in the Field.

St. Petersburg, September 26, 2:30 a. m. The diversion and reorganization of the Manchurian army, regarding which there have been rumors ever since the battle of Liao Yang was officially announced today in an imperial rescript appointing General Grippenberg commander of the Third Army Corps, in the province of Vilna, as commander of the second army now being mobilized for immediate dispatch to the Far East, leaving General Kuropatkin in command of the first army. The emperor is personally convinced that the political as well as the military prestige of the empire is at stake and that every other consideration must give way before the exigencies of war. The resources of the empire in men and money must be drained, if necessary, in order to turn the scale and vindicate the power of Russia. The reorganization amounts to formal notice to the world, as the emperor frankly explains in his rescript, that he intends to vastly increase the number of troops at the theater of war in order to force the struggle to a successful issue in the shortest possible time. It is intended to silence definitely all talk of foreign intervention by the announcement that Russia means to fight out the issue with Japan on the field of battle. Probably 300,000 additional men will be placed in the field.

May Send Ten Corps.

Five corps—the third, fourth, fifth, eighth and sixteenth—are already destined for the front, and the talk is that five more corps will be sent forward. Eventually the creation of this second army involves the selection of a commander in chief. Not only is there no intimation in the rescript that General Kuropatkin will have command of both armies, but he is distinctly placed upon the same footing as General Grippenburg

In the best informed circles there is little idea that Viceroy Alexieff, the present commander in chief, will exercise the actual functions of commander of the 600,000 or 700,000 men that Russia has resolved to put in the field. It is the best opinion that Grand Duke Nicholas Michaelovitch, inspector general of cavalry, will attain the high command, occupying in the war with Japan the position held by his father in the war with Turkey.

There are various reports regarding Viceroy Alexieff's ultimate destiny. It is declared in some quarters that he will be recalled and Grand Duke Nicholas become viceroy as well as commander in chief. It is also said upon apparently equal authority that Alexieff will return as chancellor of the empire, succeeding Count Lamsdorff. None of these reports are definitely confirmable.

Grand Duke Nicholas is still a young man, not yet 45, with much of his father's dash, energy and resolution. There is reason to believe that even with the memories of the horrors of the Shipka winter campaign against the Turks, of which he was a witness as a young captain of cavalry, he would favor a winter campaign against the Japanese.

Romanoffs Have Always Commanded

The dispatch of the grand duke as commander of both armies would accord with the traditions of the Romanoff dynasty, a member of which imperial family has always been in command in all of Russia's great wars.

It is agreed by the ablest military men here that should Nicholas be appointed despite the fact that his experience has been a cavalry commander, the selection of his chief of staff will become a matter of supreme importance. Generals Dragomiroff, Vorontzoff and Sougareffsky, veterans and heroes of the Turkish war, are mentioned for the post.

It is now evident that General Linevitch will remain in charge of the Amur district, including the defenses of Vladivostok.

Russia's recognition of the fact that the forces now in the far east cannot successfully prosecute the war against the men Japan is able to put in the field, and the knowledge that the latter power is now mobilizing 100,000 more men for the front and the decision to reorganize the Russian army upon a gigantic scale in order to be able to assume the offensive quickly, marks a distinctly new phase of the war.

The physical difficulties to be reckoned with in promptly getting out such large reinforcements over a single line of railway more than 5,000 miles long are fully realized, but with the circum Baikal railway completed, the authorities expect to practically double the present capacity for the transportation of men, munitions and provisions, and send out two corps instead of one monthly. Within three months three corps are expected to reach Harbin, swelling the total number of Russian soldiers in Manchuria to considerably over a million.

In the meantime the armies at the front, continually augmented by fresh troops, will act as a buffer to hold in check the Japanese until the army will be able to assume the aggressive through sheer right of numbers.

More Guns for Russians.

In the reorganization special plans have been made to overcome the deficiency in guns under which the Russians have been laboring. Over 600 additional field and rapid fire guns are to be sent to the front.

The great struggle for mastery in the far east now seems destined to assume titanic poportions. The reiteration of the now familiar official statement that the military situation at the front is unchanged is believed to indicate merely that, in view of the shifting of forces, the probability of fresh important developments there is not immediate.

General Kuropatkin deems it wise to make public unofficial advices which indicate that Marquis Oyama is slowly continuing to advance. His tendency seems to be to the northeast. This may be prompted by recognition of China's superstitious reverence for Mukden, the Japanese being anxious to remain on the best terms with the Chinese. It is also likely that the presence of the Hun river in front of Mukden has convinced the Japanese of the impossibility, from a strategic point of view, of making a frontal attack while if they succeed in gaining a footing at Fu pass or some other point on the north side of the river and north of Mukden they will render Kuropatkin's position in the city untenable and force him to evacuate without fighting, retire northward and give battle elsewhere should he decide to contest the Japanese advance.

The emperor is going to Odessa on September 27.

PEOPLE FLEE IN TERROR FROM ERUPTING VESUVIUS

NAPLES, September 25.—The eruption of Mount Vesuvius continues to increase in force and is now more violent than at any time since 1872.

Red-hot stones are hurled to a height of 1,600 feet, falling down the flanks of the mountain with a deafening roar. The director of the observatory says that between 5 o'clock this morning and 6 o'clock this afternoon his instruments registered 1844 violent explosions, and that one stone thrown out weighed about two tons. Lava flowing from the crater has melted the metal of the Funicular railway, destroyed the upper station and burned the wooden huts in which guides live.

All vegetation within a radius of one mile of the crater has disappeared. Several earthquake shocks were felt today. Come of the people in the surrounding villages have left their homes and are camped in the open air. The curiosity of tourists to approach the volcano is such that a large number of guards have been detailed to prevent them from crossing prescribed limits.

KELLY IS SEEN WHILE ON TRAIN

Missing Augusta Preacher Was Recognized by Friend.

Augusta, Ga., September 25.—(Special.) Chief of Police M. J. Norris tonight heard the first news from Rev. William Aiken Kelly, the missing pastor of the North Augusta Methodist church, since his mysterious disappearance last Friday, one week ago.

The news came in a letter received from Rev. George P. White, of Ridgeway, S. C. Mr. White says that he was riding on a Southern railway train on Sentember 16, between Columbia and Ridgeway, and that he not only saw Mr. Kelly, but exchanged bows with him. He further states that Mr. Kelly was in a deep conversation with several gentlemen in the car and that the train reached Ridgeway before he became disengaged, therefore Mr. White got no chance to talk with the missing pastor.

Mr. White says there is no question as to identity, because he knows Mr. Kelly well, and that the latter returned his salute.

This is the very first intimation of the whereabouts of the missing pastor since he left his home.

Mr. White saw Mr. Kelly on the evening of the same day that he left home.

SENATOR HOAR AGAIN WEAK

Massachusetts Statesman Refuses to Take Medicine or Nourishment.

Worcester, Mass., September 25.—The family of Senator George F. Hoar, who has been dangerously ill for several weeks tonight issued the following bulletin:

"Senator Hoar has been weaker since Friday, passing most of the time in sleep and refusing to take his medicine or nourishment.

"If this condition does not improve it will have a serious effect upon his little remaining strength. If the condition continues he may last several days."

General Chadwick Drowned.

Barnstable, Mass., September 25.—Word was received here today of the drowning of General W. P. Chadwick, of Exeter, N. H., managing trustee of Phillips-Exeter academy, in the channel off Harbor Heights. The accident occurred while he was bathing.

OLDEST OF ALL TIN MINES.

Deposits of Cornwall and Method of Reducing the Ore Described.

An interesting description of the tin mines of Cornwall is given by I. C. Fuller, a mining engineer who is thoroughly familiar with the deposits and is now in this country. These mines are among the oldest in the world. The Pheonicians as early as 500 B. C. had made their way to the southwest part of Britain and discovered tin deposits there. Although the mines have been worked almost continuously since that time there is no immediate sign of their giving out.

"Tin is the rarest of the so-called common metals," declared Mr. Fuller. "The annual output of the world at present is 75,000 tons, of which 5,000 comes from Cornwall. Prior to 1875 the number of tons raised at Cornwall was about twice as large and formed about one-fourth of the world's output, but since that year there has been an enormous expansionn in the production as well as in the consumption of tin. Tin is now found on al. most every continent. There are large deposits in the Malay peninsula, in a few of the Pacific islands and in South America.

More than five-sixths of the output of tin is derived from secondary alluvial deposits, but all from Cornwall is from vein mining. The vein stuff is broken either by hand or in rock breakers and stamped to fine powder in stamp mills. These mills are practically large mechanically worked pestles and mortars, the stamp proper weighing from 500 to 1,000 pounds.

"After the mineral has been crushed small enough to pass through a sieve with perforations 1-20 of an inch in diameter it is carried from the stamps in suspension in water by means of a series of troughs in which the heavier mineral is collected.

"This mixture then passes through a series of washes which reduces it component parts to tinstone and arsenical pyrites. Refined thus far, it is submitted to a calcining process and rewashed, until finally black tin containing from 60 to 65 per cent. of metal is left. The dressed ore is then smelted.

"The mines are usually very hot owing to the lack of adequate ventilation, and some of them are over 400 fathoms deep and extend one or two miles under the sea. The chief source of danger is the sea water, which sometimes completely submerges the mines, often drowning the workers.

"The miners of Cornwall when working on wages make about 18 shillings a week, but the majority work on the contract system, or, as you would say, by piece work, and of course their compensation varies. They live very comfortably and seem contented, being as a whole more conservative than the better classes. They do not accept Joseph Chamberlain's fiscal policy as readily as the better educated people, who are almost universally in favor of it. For some reason or other this seems to be a reversal of the ordinary status of society. Those most eager to grasp at innovations are usually the laboring classes."

JAPS HAMMER PORT ARTHUR

Continued from First Page.

ing the three days' fighting was that of Fort Kuropatkin, which, while of minor value with regard to preventing the entrance into the town of the Japanese, had been constructed for the purpose of protecting the source of the garrison's water supply. The control of this water supply is now in the hands of the Japanese.

As was announced in these dispatches on September 20, the battle began before daybreak on September 19. At this hour the citizens and the garrison of Port Arthur, after the enjoyment of weeks of comparative security, awoke to the thunderous reports of artillery along the line extending from the west of Itz mountains to Rihlung and Kikwan mountains.

Positions Taken.

This was but a preface to the assault which was destined to result in the capture of three new and important Russian positions, together with six small but annoying forts lying between Shushiyen and Rihlung mountain.

During the day and night of the 19th and until noon of the 20th, the bombardment continued without cassation, and the many shells falling from quarters which previously had been silent, made it obvious that the Japanese had at last succeeded either in mounting many heavy guns in new positions or in strengthening their old positions. The infantry fighting during this period was comparatively trivial.

At noon on September 20, the Japanese right and center, the former being to the west and the latter to the east of the railroad, commenced the advance. The troops made use of the trenches and in frequent natural cover that lay in their way.

The small forts to the south of Shushiyen resisted this advance but briefly, their garrisons not being strong numerically. Since the beginning of the bombardment the artillery fire from Fort Kuropatkin had been growing steadily weaker, and, it having become apparent that it had been practically silenced, the Japanese assaulted the fort. Fort Kuropatkin is situated to the south of Palichuang and to the northeast of the parade ground, on a low hill.

It derives its name from the time when General Kuropatkin inspected it, pointed out the weakness of the position and ordered that it be strengthened as far as possible, because of the necessity of protecting the water supply.

Fall of Fort Kuropatkin.

While situated in the chain of main forts, Fort Kuropatkin never has been as strong as the others, and after severe fighting it fell into the hands of the Japanese. This capture lessens further the security of the fort on Rihlung mountain, which is now threatened from a new quarter as well as from Palichaung.

At 5 o'clock the afternoon of the 20th the Japanese captured a supplementary fort which from the lower ground threatens the fort on Itz mountain. This ended the heavy fighting for that day, although the Japanese later were compelled to resist several sorties.

During the night the heavy bombardment of the Russian positions continued, the Japanese fire being directed with particular vigor against another supplementary fort, 3,000 yards to the west of the fort on Itz mountain, and regarded as highly important because of its bearing on the Itz and Anshum mountain forts.

The next day, after having pounded the position unmercifully and until its fire had slackened visibly, the Japanese delivered their assault. They met with a stubborn resistance. They were exposed to the fire of machine guns and rifles, and they made frantic efforts to reach the crest of the slope. They leaped over trenches and embankments and tore down the entanglements in their path until at length they entered the fort.

The Russian troops there refused to desert their position, even in the face of the superior numbers which confronted them, and desperate hand to hand fighting occurred inside the forts. Eventually almost the entire Russian garrison was either killed or wounded.

Port Arthur's Doom Sealed.

The foregoing information has been obtained from a Chinese of unimpeachable trustworthiness.

Military experts here are of the opinion that if the Japanese capture either Rihlung or Kikwan forts or the Itz and Anshu forts the doom of Port Arthur is sealed, and for this reason the importance of the results obtained by the Japanese in their latest assaults upon the Russian position is obvious.

As the Chinese from whom the correspondent of the Associated Press obtained his information left Port Arthur the night of September 21, he is unable to say whether the battle was renewed on the 22nd or not, although junks, which have come in here, bring reports of a light bombardment on that day.

A steamer which has arrived here from Port Dalny confirms previous reports that there was heavy fighting at Port Arthur on September 24.

SUPERSTITION OF CHINESE RESPECTED BY JAPANESE.

Mukden, September 25—The halt in active operations around Mukden is believed to be due not only to the fatigue of the Japanese troops and the slowness in getting up necessary additional supplies, but to a distinct understanding between the Chinese and Japanese that there shall be no bloodshed near the Holy City where the Chinese emperors are buried. It is expected, however, that there will be fighting north or northeast of Mukden, possibly on a larger scale even than at Liao-Yang.

The weather has become settled and the best season of the year is now commencing with prospects of a warm, dry autumn.

FULL JUSTICE TO JEWS PROMISED BY MINISTER.

Vilna, September 25.—Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky, recently transferred from the office of governor general of Vilna to that of minister of the interior, before departing for his new post yesterday, delivered an address before members of the Jewish community.

He said he was well acquainted with the wants of the Jews and would approach the important Jewish question, which would shortly come up for serious consideration, with a full knowledge of the problems it presented. He expected the Jews on their side to have perfect confidence in government measures.

Jews might rest assured that having been called to the fount of justice by the side of the emperor, he would see that justice was always done them.

JAPANESE REPULSED SAYS RUSSIAN REPORT

St. Petersburg, September 26.—(2:30 a. m.)—A dispatch received here from Che-Foo states that the Japanese, having augmented their artillery with 12-inch guns, began a fresh bombardment of Port Arthur on September 10, lasting till September 19, when it culminated with a heavy attack, which was repulsed with enormous losses.

DESTRUCTION OF FLEET AIMED AT BY JAPS.

London, September 26.—The Daily Mail's Che Foo correspondent says that the Japanese are now devoting their energies to an attempt to drive the Russian's fleet from Port Arthur. The Japanese assault is directed against the forts commanding the harbor, while Admiral Togo, with his fleet reinforced, is waiting outside, and has placed powerful cruisers and torpedo boat destroyers in position to prevent the possible use of the Taitau, or treaty ports, by the Russian vessels. Japan, the correspondent says, is determined to destroy the Russian's fleet before it is possible for the Baltic fleet to arrive.

VOLUNTEERS CRUISERS SET SAIL FOR LIBAU.

Port Said, September 25.—The Russian volunteer fleet steamers Smolensk, with 350 tons of coal and the St. Petersburg, with 100 tons of coal, have sailed from here, ostensibly for Libau.

The orders to the British cruiser Furious to be in readiness to sail on two hours' notice have been canceled.

HOHENZOLLERN PRINCE WELCOMED BY JAPANESE.

Tokio, September 25.—Prince Charles, of Hohenzollern, arrived here today and was given an official welcome. He will meet certain high Japanese officials tomorrow, after which he will join the Japanese forces in the field without loss of time.

SITUATION UNCHANGED REPORTS KUROPATKIN.

St. Petersburg, September 25.—General Kuropatkin has sent the following dispatch to Emperor Nicholas, dated September 23:

"There is no change in the situation today. Cold set in a few days ago, the temperature failing to 1 degree. It has become slightly warmer since yesterday. The health of the troops is good."

GRIPPENBERG APPOINTED TO HEAD SECOND ARMY.

St. Petersburg, September 26.—The emperor has appointed General Grippenberg, commanding the troops at Vilna, to command the second Manchurian army. General Grippenberg succeeds Lieutenant General Linevitch.

Emperor Nicholas has sent the following autograph letter to General Grippenberg:

"The intense energy with which Japan is conducting the war and the stubbornness and high warlike qualities displayed by the Japanese impel me to considerably strengthen the forces at the front in order to attain decisive success in the shortest possible time.

"Since by this increase the units will reach a figure making their continuance in one army impossible without prejudice to the proper direction, maneuvering and mobility of the troops, I have found it necessary to divide the active forces in Manchuria into two armies, leaving one in the hands of General Kuropatkin. I appoint you to command the second.

"Your many years service in warlike exploits and your wide experience in training troops assure me that you, following the general directions of the commander in chief, will successfully lead to the attainment of the object of the war the army entrusted to you.

"God bless you for your great and glorious services to me and to Russ

"Ever your affectionate



Distinctive Merit

is what we claim for our line of Clothing. Among the merits we can prove —1st, They fit; second, They remain a fit; third, They are put together right, and never will have that careless, indifferent swing to them that you so often see. These are some of the points where we excell.

$12.50 TO $30.00

Essig Bros.,

Clothiers, Furnishers, Hatters,
26 Whitehall St.

BLACK'S CAUS TAKEN BY WI

Killing of Negro an Man Resulte

Mannie Carter, Promin
Man of Naylor, and
Hodge, a Negro,
Two White Men
for Killing.

Valdosta, Ga., September
—Mannie Carter, a promi
white man, and a negro n
Hodge, were killed, and Rub
other young white man,
a fight last night at Naylor,
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Benjamin Penny and Rub
now in jail here, the former
killing Carter. The negro
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The reports received here
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Penny and Knight stepp
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alleged that Penny opene
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went through his body, b
Carter fired two or three
the balls passing through
Knight had his wounds d
and Penny left the town.

The negro continued to
the store and was loud i
over the shooting of Car
caused his death, some o
a friend of the Carters,
which was the signal for
riddled his body.

Sheriff Passmore and D
were summoned from her
The sheriff arrested Penny
the home of the latter'
o'clock this morning.

Coroner Solomon went t
to hold an inquest over
Hodge.

PURSE TAKEN THR

While Train Moved H Did Its Wo

Tuscaloosa, Ala., Septe
cial.)—While en route fr
relatives in Ohio, Mrs.
of the University Alabam
exciting incident in the
Cincinnati depot. Mrs.
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between $50 and $60, tru
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was snatched from her
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any one could reach her
made good his escape.
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her little nephew.

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Mrs. Peck—Good gracio
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Henry—Why, you see,
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BLACK'S CAUSE TAKEN BY WHITES

Killing of Negro and White Man Resulted.

Mannie Carter, Prominent White Man of Naylor, and Gravey Hodge, a Negro, Killed. Two White Men Held for Killing.

Valdosta, Ga., September 25.—(Special.)—Mannie Carter, a prominent young white man, and a negro named Gravey Hodge, were killed, and Rube Knight, another young white man, wounded in a fight last night at Naylor, 12 miles east of here.

Benjamin Penny and Rube Knight are now in jail here, the former charged with killing Carter. The negro was riddled with bullets and died instantly, but it is not known who did the killing.

The reports received here today are to the effect that Mannie Carter was in the store of his brother, R. M. Carter, at Naylor, last night, when the negro, Hodge, walked in, and was so insulting and overbearing in his manner that he was asked to leave. As he walked out he cursed the Messrs. Carter, and going up to Ben Penny and Rube Knight, who were standing outside, told them he had been ordered out of the store.

It is said that there was some hard feeling between the Pennys, Knights and Carters, and that when the negro came out to the former, one of them remarked: "By God, we'll go in and bring the Carters to terms."

Penny and Knight stepped up on the store porch with their pistols drawn, and meeting Mannie Carter in the door, it is alleged that Penny opened fire on him with a 44-caliber pistol. The first shot went through his body, but as he fell, Carter fired two or three shots, two of the balls passing through Knight's arm. Knight had his wounds dressed, and he and Penny left the town.

The negro continued to hang around the store and was loud in his rejoicing over the shooting of Carter. His talk caused his death, some one, presumably a friend of the Carters, firing a shot which was the signal for a fusilade that riddled his body.

Sheriff Passmore and Dr. B. S. Burton were summoned from here by telephone. The sheriff arrested Penny and Knight at the home of the latter's mother at 4 o'clock this morning.

Coroner Solomon went to Naylor today to hold an inquest over the body of Hodge.

PURSE TAKEN THRO' WINDOW.

While Train Moved Hand of Thief Did Its Work.

Tuscaloosa, Ala., September 25.—(Special.)—While en route from a visit to relatives in Ohio, Mrs. Edgar B. Kay, of the University Alabama, met with an exciting incident in the yards of the Cincinnati depot. Mrs. Kay was seated at the window in a Pullman, with a chatelaine bag on her arm, containing between $50 and $60, trunk checks, Pullman tickets and several valuable trinkets, when suddenly a man's hand was thrust through the window and the bag was snatched from her arm. The car was filled with passengers, but before any one could reach her the robber had made good his escape. Mrs. Kay states that her train was moving at the time and that she thinks the man must have reached from an adjoining box car. The police were informed at Cincinnati, but so far nothing has been heard of the robber. Mrs. Kay was accompanied by her little nephew.

A Trembler.

(Frim The Philadelphia Bulletin.)

Mrs. Peck—Good gracious, Henry, how do you wear out your socks so?

Henry—Why, you see, my dear, you make me shake in my shoes so much.

URUGUYAN WAR BROUGHT TO END

Surprise of Rebel Camp Caused by General's Ignorance.

Buenos Ayres, September 25.—Confirmation has been received here of the report of the conclusion of peace between the Uruguayan government and the revolutionists under Genral Nunos.

In explanation of the government forces surprising the insurgent camp, it appears that notification of the recent rupture of peace negotiations was communicated to Fernandez, a revolutionary political leader, but not to those under arms; and up to the moment of the unexpected attack by the government forces the commanders of the rebels had not been informed that a rupture of negotiations had taken place. The fact becoming known that the revolutionists were not actively hostile, led to the resumption of conferences, with the result that terms of peace were agreed upon.

There is general rejoicing here and in Uruguay over the outcome. It is expected that claims will be presented by diplomatic representatives of foreign governments for damage and losses to foreign residents to the amount of several million dollars, and the financial outlook is consequently gloomy.

TRAIN WRECKED BY SPLIT RAIL

Woman Killed and Five Persons Injured in Smash.

Rochester, N. Y., September 25.—Six people who were injured in a wreck on the New York Central railroad a short distance east of Lyons early this morning, were brought to a Rochester hospital.

Three sleepers of the western express, a fast train bound from New York to Chicago, left the track because of a split rail, and threw the passengers to the floors of the coaches. Just as the train came to a standstill a fast freight, eastbound, ran into the derailed cars. Mrs. Newman Erbs, wife of the vice president of the Pere Marquet railroad, who was brought here with both legs cut off, died at the hospital. Mr. Erbs was bruised and injured.

The following are the other injured passengers, who were brought here:

Sarah Lowen, Detroit, Mich., bruised and cut.

Richard Heany, San Francisco, a brewer, bruised and cut.

Samuel Stern, Kansas City, bruised and cut.

Mrs. Stern, bruised and suffering from shock.

Caterpillars and Grubs.

(From The London Globe.)

It is altogether surprising what caterpillars and grbus can survive and appear to like it. Some mites live on strychnine, eating it with avidity. Professor Attfield tried the same fare on cheese mites, and up to 50 per cent of strychnine they lived and thrived as perhaps only mites can be expected to do. Over 50 per cent of poison they found to be an error of diet and promptly died. There is a sort of caterpillar which lives on magnesia; one wonders vaguely whether a perpetual course of magnesia is not fuond somewhat enervating. But, then, the caterpillar is a being wholly depraved, which nothing can kill. The grub of the fur moth particularly is an indiscriminate feeder, liking wool as readily as fur and a horse's hide as well as either, and will dine heartily on such poetic fare as butterflies' wings. And it is destruction personified, taking a wanton pleasure in cutting off a multitude of hairs more than it can possibly require, and nothing seemingly can kill it. Turpentine, sea salt, tobacco and sulphur fumes—these "remedies" only drive it away, that is all, as the passengers in Hans Andersen's coach used a sprig of myrtle to drive away the flies.

YEOMANS URGES BIG PARTY VOTE

Let All Democrats Cast Their Ballots on October 5.

Important Constitutional Amendments Are to Be Voted On. Many Reasons Why the Members of Party Should Not Fail to Vote.

The state election is now only nine days away. On Wednesday, October 5, the people of Georgia will formally ratify at the polls the action of their recent primary and the state convention following. They will also pass upon several amendments to the state constitution which have been passed by the legislature and submitted to them for ratification. For many reasons, therefore, the coming election will be an important one despite the scarcity of opposition.

None of the nominees of the democratic party for state house offices are opposed. The party is united on its candidates and its platform, and there are no divisions which could give the least atom of hope to independentism. Harmony has at last brought back into the party ranks most of those who left it to follow strange gods, and the party is ready to roll up a big vote on October 5 as indicative of what it will do in the national election one month later.

The republicans and populists have failed to put forward any candidates for state house offices and they have very few in the field for other positions. It may be that they will make a stand for one or two county offices in some instances, and there is here and there a republican candidate for congress, but this last is not to be settled in the state election.

The four constitutional amendments which are presented to the people for their action in the October election make important and very much needed changes in the organic law of the state. One of these amendments limits the taxing power of the general assembly to 5 mills for all purposes. The adoption of this amendment will make it necessary for the lawmaking body to cut its garment according to the cloth, so to speak. It will necessarily mean an end of extravagant expenditures unless a legislature is willing to assume the responsibility for a deficit in the treasury, which is not often likely to be the case. Another amendment provides a method by which counties and school districts may tax themselves for school purposes. It is believed the system of local taxation for school purposes will prove of untold advantage to education in the state as it is calculated to stimulate and encourage it in many ways.

The two remaining amendments provide for an increase in the number of counties in Georgia from 137 to 145, and for the increase in the number of members of the house of representatives which any increase in the number of counties may make necessary. The need for new counties is especially urgent in south Georgia.

Chairman Yomans Talks.

Chairman M. J. Yeomans, of the state democratic executive committee, gives The Constitution an interview today, in which he urges the great importance of Georgia democrats turning out and giving the state ticket a large vote.

"Georgia democrats should not take it for granted that their work has been done when they cast their votes in the primary," Chairman Yeomans says. "It is just as important, and sometimes even more so, that they should cast their ballots in the general election, even where there is no opposition. The figures of the general election are official; they are given out to the world, and on which it judges the democratic sentiment in Georgia.

"Then again, this is national election year, and the whole country, while it is well known that the south is solidly democratic, is looking to this section to see the true strength of the democratic sentiment. A large vote in the state election will indicate Georgia's attitude toward the national nominees, and will demonstrate the fact that the party is solidly in line for Parker and Davis from Rabun Gap to the Florida line. Then, too, Georgia took a very important part in the nomination of Parker and Davis, and every democrat in Georgia should go to the polls and vote on October 5, that the world may know that we have lost none of our democratic enthusiasm and that we are ready to stand by the action of the St. Louis convention.

"A large vote in Georgia on October 5 will encourage our democratic brethren in the doubtful states, and will make the election of Parker and Davis more certain.

"There are many other considerations outside of the mere duty a democrat owes to his party, besides the reasons I have named, why every democrat in Georgia should go to the polls and vote on October 5th. We have declared to the whole country that the democracy of Georgia is united, that thorough harmony prevails and that there is not left one discordant element. In no better way can we demonstrate this fact beyond all peradventure than by a full vote for the nominees of the state primary. Then, too, the state officials who have served Georgia so well in the past, are entitled to the indorsement which a full vote would give them. They were not elected in the primary, but merely nominated. It requires the vote of the people of Georgia on October 5 to formally place them in office. Should they not then receive fully as large a vote in the regular election, if not larger, than was given in the primary?

"It is a far easier matter to vote today than it was ten or twenty years ago. There are more polling places and few voters have to go much out of the way to cast their ballots. It is a small service, therefore, that the party asks of every democrat on this occasion, and I earnestly hope that there will be a full response.

As to Amendments.

"One of the strongest reasons that demands the presence of democratic voters at the polls on October 5 is the fact that there are four very important constitutional amendments presented for ratification.

"Every one of these proposed amendments to the constitution is a necessary and important addition to our organic laws. They provide the limiting of the tax rate to 5 mills; for giving to each locality the right to levy taxes for public school purposes, which, of course, will be in addition to that received from the state; for increasing the number of counties to 145 and the number of representatives accordingly. These are all democratic measures, passed almost unanimously by a democratic legislature, and approved by a democratic governor, and while they are not, strictly speaking, party measures, they are to my mind all meritorious and deserve the careful consideration of every patriotic Georgian. I do not know that there is any particular opposition to any of these amendments, but democrats everywhere who favor them should take no chances on that score, but should go to the polls and vote for their ratification. Two of these amendments, the one increasing the number of counties to 145 and the other which provides a method for local taxation for public schools are almost altogether local in their application, and if ratified will simply give the people in certain localities the right to say what they want. There are many localities in the state which, I am sure, are not only willing, but anxious, to tax themselves for public school purposes, if the method by which they may do so is provided. The proposed constitutional amendment on this question does not require taxation, but leaves the question entirely to the people themselves to be voted upon later, and any fund that any locality may raise by this method is supplementary to that given by the state.

"Certain sections of Georgia have long felt the necessity for new counties, and the opportunity is now given in a constitutional amendment which permits the formation of eight new counties in the state as the legislature may direct. This amendment does not, of course, establish any new counties, but leaves it entirely to the legislature as to where and when such new counties may be formed. The formation of these new counties involves no expense whatever to the state, but only to those sections which secure new counties. In my opinion, this is a good amendment to the constitution, and should it be ratified, will materially increase the value of the property wherever these new counties are formed, and thereby add a considerable amount to the state's income.

"The only other proposed constitutional amendment is a companion bill to the foregoing, which provides for the representation in the legislature of any such new counties as may be formed. I sincerely trust that the democrats of Georgia will turn out and roll up one of the largest votes in the history of the state."

Odd Old Laws.

In an old set of laws of the Choctaw nation there is a clause which relates to the killing of witches. For witchcraft the penalty was death, and for alleging oneself to be a witch or for saying that any other person was one was punishable by sixty lashes on the bare back.

Another declared that no doctor could take money or any of the belongings of a patient he treated if the patient died. If the patient were raised up from a sick bed the doctor could accept what was offered to him, and if nothing was offered, then he could take in goods what was his just compensation.

In 1834 the Choctaw council passed an act which made a perso nwho bargained to sell any of the Choctaw land a traitor and punishable by death. Any white man who encouraged such action was deported. An Indian who sold or disposed of land either to individuals or to the United States in toto should be considered a traitor and shot on conviction. This act is supposed just work of the Dawes commission.

The Stein-Bloch Co.
Wholesale Tailors
ESTABLISHED 1874

From Home Looms and those Over-Seas

have been drawn the fabrics for Autumn Stein-Bloch Smart Clothes, which are equaled in quality and distinction only by the work of crack Metropolitan custom shops. The Overcoats include, for early wear, the Tan Covert Topcoat and the regular light Fall Overcoat, a conservative but stylish piece of tailor workmanship. A try-on means a keep-on when the Label of Rightness shown above is there.

THE STEIN-BLOCH CO.
Wholesale Tailors,
Rochester, N. Y.

We are Exclusive Atlanta Agents for

Stein-Bloch Smart Clothes

M. R. Emmons Co.

39 and 41 Whitehall St.

NEW HOPE SEEN BY JACOB SCHIFF

Better Time Ahead for Jews in Russia.

Appointment of Prince Mirsky as Minister of Interior Taken to Mean End of Reactionary Policy in Territory Under Czar.

New York, September 25.—The public utterance by Prince Sviatopolk Mirsky, the new Russian minister of the interior, at Vilna, Friday, of his hope to improve the condition of the Russian people and particularly of his desire to afford to the poorer class of Jews in Russia larger opportunities for life and work is regarded by Jacob H. Schiff, of this city, as, perhaps, the most important utterance made by any man so high in authority in Russia since the present reactionary regime was inaugurated in that country in 1881.

Mr. Schiff is well informed as to the restrictions imposed upon the poorer Jews in Russia, and, therefore, competent to estimate the probable value of Prince Mirsky's utterances. Concerning the new minister's interview, Mr. Schiff said to the Associated Press today:

"The interview granted on Friday by Prince Mirsky, the successor to Von Plehve, as Russian minister of the interior, and who is about to assume his new office, forms a most remarkable utterance, perhaps, the most important made by any man so high in authority in Russia since the present reactionary regime was inaugurated upon the assassination of Alexander II in 1881.

Mirsky's Liberal Tendencies.

"Prince Mirsky has long been known as a man of high character, as well as of tolerant, if not liberal tendencies, and both his appointment to the most important and most influential ministry in the Russian government, as well as the public expression he has just made of his ideas of what need be done to promote the welfare of all classes of the Russian people give promise that the long period of reaction under which Russian and her people have suffered so terribly is nearing an end.

"The reference Prince Mirsky made to the most serious problem of the situation and the condition of the Jews in the empire is of especial and far-going interest. Prince Mirsky at once recognizes that the imperial ukase by which concessions have been made to certain classes of the Russian Jewry gives only slight relief, inasmuch as the concessions referred to can benefit only the higher classes of Jews, while nothing has been done for the masses, which need relief to a far greater extent than their wealthy coreligionists, and it is most encouraging that the new minister of the interior points out at once that relief to the masses of the Jewish population can only come by giving them larger opportunities for life and work, instead of keeping them crowded together in the pale, where they must live as best they can.

"Promises of better things have so often been made by Russian statesmen, and even upon the authority of the czar himself, only to give room to disappointment, that the world has become skeptical of Russian assurances, but the antecedents of Prince Mirsky justify the expectations which Jew and Christian alike will derive from the public declarations he has just made.

"If the minister will show the courage and be given the power to carry the ideas to which he has given expression into effect a new era will soon dawn upon his unhappy country."

STOCK MARKET PROVED ERRATIC

Prices Advanced Early in Week, But Slump Followed.

London, September 25.—The recent improvement in affairs on the stock exchange continued early in the week, but in the later days, apparently without special reason beyond the desire to realize profits, the market again became heavy and nervous. Pribably the real reason was merely the absence of enough business to sustain the market.

Americans especially were irregular and unsettled, and dealings were very limited, recent advances being followed by a rather strong reaction in consequence of statements that crop reports have been overestimated, and on the advance in the value of money in New York.

On Saturday, however, prices rallied somewhat and the market became generally steady.

Healthy Demand for Cloth.

Manchester, September 25.—The cloth market was tame early in the week, but later developed considerable strength, with a healthy demand. In weaving goods, trade was busy, the product generally being engaged for a long time to come.

Transactions for China were rather restricted by enhanced prices. There was a moderate trade for India, though frequently offers were not acceptable. Eastern outlets nearer by are anxious to secure suitable lots for prompt delivery. There was a moderate South American trade. All kinds of goods are mostly well sold.

For yarns, there was a good inquiry, though principally for November, and more distant months, owing to the strength of near cotton.

Nothing to Show.

(From The Philadelphia Press.)

Young Kallow—You guaranteed that elixir you sold me to raise a beard and mustache in six weeks' time.

Druggist—Yes?

Young Kallow—Yes, and I want to say it's a barefaced lie.

A Distinction With a Difference.

Hon. Bertie: "I say, Spinks! The next time my tailor calls show him up. You understand?"

Spinks: "Yes sir, but—er—"

Hon. Bertie: "Well, what is it?"

Spinks: "Well, sir, he said if he had to call again, sir, he'd show you up."

GILBERT PARKER'S latest novel

"An exquisite romance"

A Ladder of Swords

With pictures in tint by the Kinneys.

A tale of love, laughter, and tears.

By the author of "The Right of Way."

HARPER AND BROTHERS - New York

HICKS' CAPUDINE CURES ALL HEADACHES.

IT'S LIQUID. The perfect remedy for Colds, Indigestion, Periodic Pains, Brain Fag, etc. Prevents Train Nausea and Sick Headache. Braces the nerves. It's Harmless. Trial bottle 10c.

THOUSANDS WATCH DEATH OF SUMMER IN CITY PARKS

YESTERDAY was another of those perfect Sundays that took thousands of Atlantans to Ponce de Leon and Grant park. With the early twilight and the changing of the leaves from the green to all of those beautiful shades which only nature can use in the painting, the evidences of the arrival of Indian summer were on every side. And the air was right in keeping with all of the rest of it, cool, bracing and invigorating, the air that has made Atlanta famous.

Many of the young girls were out in their new brown hats and frocks, but for the most part, the people still look on the present weather as belonging to summer, and for that reason a large majority were in their white things.

But one thing was proved conclusively. Yesterday marked the passing of the summer girl. It just happened to be one of those betwixt and between sort of days that left the matter of frocks open to individual choice, but the girls who wore the first of the fall suits were by all odds the most popular. And the other girls noticed it just as all other girls always do notice who is receiving the most attention, and for what reason? Strange as it may seem, the summer man, if yesterday's doings could be taken as any criterion, is tired of the transparent waists that leave so little to be taken for granted, and is worshipping at the shrine of the Diana of the fall season which this year happens to find dressed in brown. There were some few straw hats worn by the men, but these were so palpably left-over affairs that really they were not to be taken seriously.

Almost all of yesterday's visitors took occasion to call on the new animals that have been added to the Gress collection and the monkeys in particular seemed to be doing exceptionally well. There is such a big colony of them now that they simply don't have a chance to get lonesome. In fact, they have a social set which is most exclusive, and any attempt of outsiders to come within or even near the borders of this monkeyland is met with nothing short of monkey mob violence.

Miss Maud, too, is looking remarkably well and is greeting the coming cool weather by trumpeting great paeans of praise, for it means the leaving of the fly and the flea, two little tormentors that are the source of constant torture. It is a peculiar fact about elephants that notwithstanding their apparently rough and heavy hide, they are most sensitive to the least touch and one little fly on their big backs will almost worry them into a sick headache. Nature has never been very generous in the providing of a tail and this is the reason that they are so often found throwing dirt and hay and everything else all over themselves.

There were any number of students of natural history who stood before the cages yesterday and studied in flesh and blood the "lives of the hunted." And perhaps most interesting of all these were those tiny chaps in Russian blouses who were ujst big enough to be absorbed in watching the animals and whose bare little legs shook with both pleasure and fright every time the lion roared and reached around to find the grasp of a strong hand that meant that "father was right near" and that no possible harm could come for the same reason.

Altogether it was a beautiful Sunday at the park and thousands on thousands availed themselves of the opportunity of going out to see the cyclorama of the battle of Atlanta on the inside and the panorama of the death of a dying summer on the outside, and all of those beauties of coloring that September starts on the great canvas and which November finishes in such a blaze of glory and magnificent splendor.

IS NOT LEGAL TO PRINT BOOKS

Attorney General of Alabama Makes An Important Ruling.

Montgomery, Ala., September 25.—(Special.)—The attorney general has ruled that it is a violation of the textbook law for any person not authorized to do so to print the matter required in them by law; also that books must be bought from the recognized depository. He has further stated that books that had been sold once by the recognized depositories might be sold again by any one into whose possession they might have come. As the question is one with which every state with textbooks laws or is expecting to have such laws, will have to deal, the opinion of Mr. Wilson is given in full:

"1. Can any of the books that have been adopted by the state text book commission for the use of the public schools of the state be purchased from any person or dealer other than the publisher having the contract with the state to furnish such books, or his duly constituted and appointed depository, or regularly and duly constituted agents throughout the counties of Alabama, and be used by a pupil or teacher in the public schools of Alabama?

"2. If any of the books that have been adopted by the state text book commission for use in the public schools of the state, having printed or stamped upon them statements of the price and that they are supplied under the contract with the state, or sold by a dealer other than a duly appointed agent, or through channels other than those appointed by law and under contract, and as a matter of fact they are not furnished by the publisher or supplied to said dealer or person offering them for sale through the agencies adopted, is the dealer or said person so selling such book guilty of a violation of a statute in such sort as to make him subject to conviction for a misdemeanor under said statute?

"(1) The supreme court of Alabama has answered the first question in the negative. It is decided, in the case of Dickinson v. Cunningham (in MMS.) that if a book adopted by the state text book commission was purchased from a person or dealer other than the contractor and was not supplied through a depository or agency, such book could not be taught in the public schools. It follows that it would be a misdemeanor to use the book so obtained in the public schools of this state. Under the text book statute and the contract made with publishers pursuant to it, the successful bidders for the privilege of supplying books to the schools have the exclusive right to supply such books for that purpose. (Dickinson v. Cunningham, supra; Clark v. Hayworth, 7, L. R. A. 240). While this is true, the privilege may result in a benefit to the contractor, it is supposed to be in corresponding benefit to the public by enabling the patrons of the public schools to get better and cheaper books. The contractors are under bond in a large penalty to execute the contract on their part.

Books Must Be Standard.

"Books furnished under these contracts are required to come up to the standard of quality and excellence of the sample furnished with the bids and preserved by the secretary of state. To make it easier to fix liability on the contractors for a violation of the statute or of their contracts and as a safeguard against the introduction into the schools of books other than those adopted, it is required that such contractors shall cause to be printed upon every book furnished under their contract the contract price, the exchange price and the fact that the price is fixed by state contract and a request that deviations therefrom shall be reported to the school authorities. If a dealer who is not a contractor or a designated depository or a duly constituted agency, as provided for in the statute, should procure books from some source other than the regular channels provided in the law and himself cause to be printed upon such books the matter required to be printed upon books sold under contract and sell such books as if the same were sold pursuant to the text book law, I think such conduct would be in violation of the provisions of the act. Section 16 of the act declares that any persons violating its provisions shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. I think, however, that books which have been sold or supplied by a contractor with the state or through his depository or agency which come up to the test of the textbook law may be sold within the state by any person or dealer who may have become the owner of such book. Neither do I mean to say that the mere sale of the adopted book by any dealer would be a violation of the law, although such books, unless supplied under the contract with the state, could not be used in the public school. It is the printing upon the adopted books by persons who are not contractors tha matter required to be printed upon them by the contractors and the selling of such books under and as in compliance with the statute by persons who are not contractors (privileges given exclusively to the contractors), which I think a violation of the law."

Rather Pleasant.

(From The New York Tribune.)

Dunn—Ah, you are in this time. I've called five times with this bill, but you've been out.

Owens—Indeed? Well, you are out this time. Fine morning, isn't it?

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RINGING STATEMENT OF THE ISSUES BY PARKER

Continued from First Page.

principles of the democratic faith, and the necessity for it was never greater than at the present time. It should be undertaken at once in the interest of all our people.

The Dingley tariff is excessive in many of its rates, and, as to them at least, unjustly and oppressively burdens the people. It secures to domestic manufacturers, singly or in combination, the privilege of exacting excessive prices at home and prices far above the level of sales made regularly by them abroad with profit, thus giving a bounty to foreigners at the expense of our own people. Its unjust taxation burdens the people generally, forcing them to pay excessive prices for food, fuel clothing and other necessaries of life. It levies duties on many articles not normally imported in any considerable amount, which are made extensively at home, for which the most extreme protectionist would hardly justify protective taxes, and which in large amounts are exported. Such duties have been and will continue to be a direct incentive to the formation of huge industrial combinations, which, secure from foreign competition, are enabled to stifle domestic competition and practically to monopolize the home market.

It contains many duties imposed for the express purpose only, as was openly avowed, of furnishing a basis for reduction by means of reciprocal trade treaties, which the republican administration, impliedly at least, promised to negotiate. Having, on this promise, secured the increased duties, the republican party leaders, spurred on by protected interests, defeated the treaties negotiated by the executive, and now these same interests cling to the benefit of these duties which the people never intended they should have, and to which they have no moral right.

Even now the argument most requently urged in behalf of the Dingley tariff, and against tariff reform generally, is the necessity of caring for our infant industries. Many of these industries, after a hundred years of lusty growth, are looming up as industrial giants. In their case, at least, the Dingley tariff invites combination and monopoly, and gives justification to the expression that the tariff is the mother of trusts.

For the above mentioned reasons, among many others, the people demand reform of these abuses, and such reform demands and should receive immediate attention.

The two leading parties have always differed as to the principle of customs taxation. Our party has always advanced the theory that the object is the raising of revenue for support of the government whatever other results may incidentally flow therefrom. The republican party, on the other hand, contends that customs duties should be levied primarily for protection, so-called, with revenue as the subordinate purpose, thus using the power of taxation to build up the business and property of the few at the expense of the many.

This difference of principle still subsists, but our party appreciates that the long-continued policy of the country, as manifested in its statutes, makes it necessary that tariff reform should be prudently and sagaciously undertaken, on scentific principles, to the end that there should not be an immediate revolution in existing conditions.

In the words of our platform, we demand "a revision and a gradual reduction of the tariff by the friends of the masses, and for the common weal, and not by the friends of its abuses, its extortions and discriminations."

In my response to your committee I pointed out the method under which a gradual reduction of customs duties may be accomplished without disturbing business conditions. I desre agan to express the opinion that ths method should be followed.

It is true that the republicans, who do not admit in their platform that the Dingley tariff needs the slightest alteration, are likely to retain a majority of the federal senate throughout the next presidential term, and could, therefore, if they chose, block every attempt at legislative relief. But it should be remembered that the republican party includes many revisionists, and I believe it will shrink from defying the popular will expressed unmistakably and peremptorily at the ballot box.

The people demand reform of existing conditions. Since the last democratic administration the cost of living has grievously increased. Those having fixed incomes have suffered keenly; those living on wages, if there has been any increase, know that such increase has not kept pace with the advance in the cost of living, including rent and the necessaries of life. Many today are out of work, unable to secure any wages at all. To alleviate these conditions, in so far as is in our power, should be our earnest endeavor.

Trust Remedies.

I pointed out in my earlier response the remedy, which in my judgment, can effectually be applied against monopolies, and the assurance was then given that if existing laws, including both statute and common law, proved inadequate, contrary to my expectations, I favor such further legislation, within constitutional limitations, as will best promote and safeguard the interests of all the people.

Whether there is any common law which can be applied and enforced by the federal courts, cannot be determined by the president, or by a candidate for the presidency.

The determination of this question was felt by the people in framing the constitution, to the judiciary and not to the executve. The supreme court of the United States has recently considered this question, and, in the case of the Western Union Telegraph Company v. the Call Publishing Company, to be found in the 181st volume of the United States supreme court reports, at page 92, it decided that common law principles could be applied by United States courts in cases involving interstate commerce, in the absence of United States statutes specifically covering the case. Such is the law of the land.

Reciprocity.

In my address to the notification committee I said that tariff reform "is demanded by the best interests of both manufacturer and consumer." With equal truth it can be said that the benefits of reciprocal trade treaties would enure to both. That the consumer would be helped is unquestionable. That the manufacturer would receive great benefit by extending his markets abroad hardly needs demonstration. His productive capacity has outgrown the home market. The very term "home market," has chaned in its significance. Once, from the manufacturers' point of view, it meant expansion; today the marvellous growth of our manufacturing industries has far exceeded the consumptive capacity of our domestic markets, and the term "home market" implies contraction, rather than expansion. If we would run our mills to their full capacity, thus giving steady employment to our workmen and securing to them and to the manufacturer the profits accruing from increased production, other markets must be found. Furthermore, when our manufacturers are dependent on raw materials in whole or part imported, it is vital to the extension of their markets abroad that they secure their materials on the most favorable terms.

Our martyred president, William McKinley, appreciated this situation. He pointed out in his last address to the people that we must make sensible trade arrangements if "we shall extend the outlets for our increasing surplus." He said, "a system which provides a mutual exchange of commodities is manifestly essential to the continued and healthful growth of our export trade. . . . The period of exclusiveness is past. The expansion of our trade and commerce is the pressing problem. Commercial wars are unprofitable. A policy of good will and friendly relations will prevent reprisals. Reciprocity treaties are in harmony with the spirit of the times; measures of retaliation are not."

This argument was made in the interest of our manufacturers, whose products, he urged, "have so multiplied, that the problem of more markets requires our urgent and immediate attention." He had come to realize that the so called "stand pat" policy must give way—that there must be a reduction of duties to enable our manufacturers to cultivate foreign markets. The last words of this president—who had won the affection of his countrymen—ought to be studied by every man who has any doubt of the necessity of a reduction in tariff rates in the interest of the manufacturer. They present with clearness a situation and a proposed remedy that prompted the provision in our platform which declares that, "We favor liberal trade arrangements with Canada and with peoples of other countries where they can be entered into with benefit to American agriculture, manufactures, mining or commerce."

The persistent refusal of the republican majority in the federal senate to ratify the reciprocity treaties negotiated in pursuance of the policy advocated alike by Mr. Blaine and Mr. McKinley, and expressly sanctioned in the fourth section of the Dingley act itself, is a discouraging exhibition of bad faith. As already mentioned by me, the exorbitant duty imposed on many an imported article by the Dingley tariff was avowedly intended by its author not to be permanent, but to serve temporarily as a maximum, from which the federal government was empowered to offer a reduction, in return for an equivalent concession on the part of a foreign country. President McKinley undertook honestly to carry out the purpose of this section of the act. A number of reciprocity agreements were negotiated within the prescribed limitation of 2 years, which, if ratified, would have had the two-fold result of cheapening many imported products for American consumers, and of opening and enlarging foreign markets to American producers. Not one of those agreements has met with the approval of the republican masters of the senate. Indeed, they did not even permit their consideration. In view of the attitude of the present executive, no new agreement under the general treaty power need be expected from him Nor does the republican platform contain a favorable reference to one of the suspended treaties. This section of the Dingley act stands forth as a monument of legislative cozenage and political bad faith.

Independence for the Filipinos.

In some quarters it has been assumed that in the discussion of the Philippine question in my response, the phrase "self government," was intended to mean something less than independence. It was not intended that it should be understood to mean, nor do I think as used it does mean less than independence. However, to eliminate all possibility for conjecture, I now state that I am in hearty accord with that plank in our platform that favors doing for the Filipinos what we have already done for the Cubans; and I favor making the promise to them now that we shall take such action as soon as they are reasonably prepared for it. If independence, such as the Cubans enjoy, cannot be prudently granted to the Filipinos at this time, the promise that it shall come the moment they are capable of receiving it will tend to stimulate rather than hinder their development. And this should be done not only in justice to the Filipinos, but to preserve our own rights; for a free people cannot withhold freedom from another people and themselves remain free. The toleration of tyranny over others will soon breed contempt for freedom and self government, and weaken our powr of resistance to insidious usurpation of our constitutional rights.

American Citizenship.

The pledge of the platform to secure to our citizens, without distinction of race or creed, whether native born or naturalized, at home and abroad, the equal protection of the laws and the enjoyment of all the rights and privileges open to them under the covenants of our treaties, as their just due, should be made good to them. In the accomplishment of that result it is essential that a passport issued by the government of the United States to an American citizen shall be accepted the world over as proof of citizenship.

Civil Service.

The statute relating to civil service is the outcome of the efforts of thoughtful, unselfish and public spirited citizens. Operation under it has frequently been of such a character as to offend against the spirit of the statute, but the results achieved, even under a partial enforcement of the law, have been such as to both deserve and command the utterance of the democratic party that it stands committed to the principle of civil service reform and demands its just and impartial enforcement.

Reclamation of Arid Lands.

A vast expanse of country in the west, portions of which are to be found in each of the 16 states and territories, mentioned in the law, is directly affected by the national statute—the outcome of intelligent and persistent efforts of the leading citizens, providing for the reclamation of the arid lands for the benefit of home-seekers. During the years of the development of the measure which finally received the vote of every member of the upper house of congress, it encountered opposition, based to a large extent upon the view that the aim of its promoters was to secure the benefits of irrigation to private owners at government expense. The aim of the statute is, however, to enable this vast territory to reclaim its arid lands without calling upon the taxpayers of the country at large to pay for it. Whether the purposes of the bill will be fully accomplished must depend in large measure upon the ability, sobriety of judgment, independence and honesty of the officers of the interior department having this great work in charge.

In 1902 the main canals and ditches in the region affected aggregated more than 59,000 miles and the work of reclamation is but in its infancy. The total cost of construction of the necessary head-gates, dams, main canals, ditches, reservoirs and pumping stations was at that time a little over $93,000,000, which of itself suggests the hundreds of millions that may eventually be invested in the territory covered by the statute. The magnitude of the conception, and the enormous expense its carrying out involves, makes us realize the overwhelming importance of a broad, capable and honest administration of the work authorized by the statute, if effect is to be given to that part of the plan that relieves the country at large from ultimate liability.

Panama Canal.

An isthmian canal has long been the hope of our statesmen, and the avowed aim of the two great parties, as their platforms in the past show. The Panama route having been selected, the building of the canal should be pressed to completion with all reasonable expedition.

The methods by which the executive acquired the Paname canal route and rights are a source of regret to many. To them, the statement that thereby a great public work was assured to the profit of our people is not a sufficient answer to the charge of violation of national good faith. They appreciate that the principles and healthy convictions which in their working out have made us free and great, stand firmly against the argument or suggestion that we shall be blind to the nature of the means employed to promote our welfare. They hold that adherence to principle, whether it works for our good or ill, will have a more beneficial influence on our future destiny than all our material upbuilding, and that we shoulh ever remember that the idea of donng a wrong to a smaller, weaker nation that we, or even all mankind, may have a resultant good is repugnant to the principles upon which our government was founded.

Under the laws of the United States the duty is imposed on the executive to proceed with due diligence in the work of constructing the canal. That duty should be promptly performed.

American Shipping.

Our commerce in Aincrican bottoms amounts to but 9 per cent of our total exports and imports. For forty years prior to 1880, when the republican party came into power, our merchant marine carried an average of 75 per cent of our foreign commerce. By 1877 it had dwindled to 27 per cent. Now we carry but a contemptibly small fraction of our exports and imports.

American shipping in the foreign trade was greater by almost 100,000 tons in 1810 —nearly a hundred years ago—than it was last year. In the face of the continuous decline in the record of American shipping during the last forty-three years, the promise of the republican party to restore it is without encouragement. The record of the democratic party gives assurance that the task can be more wisely entrusted to it.

It is an arduous task to undo the effect of forty years of decadence, and requires the study and investigation of those best fitted by experience to find the remedy—which surely does not lie in the granting of subsidies, wrung from the pockets of all the taxpayers.

Investigation of Government Departments.

Recent dsclosures, coupled with the rapid augmentation of government expenditures, show a need of an investigation of every department of the government. The democrats in congress demanded it. The republican majority refused the demand. The people can determine by their vote in November whether they wish an honest and thorough investigation. A democratic congress and executive will assure it.

Army and Navy.

We are justly proud of the officers and men of our army and navy. Both, however, have suffered from the persistent injection of personal and political influence. Promotions and appointments have been frequently based on favoritism instead of merit. Trials and court martials have been set aside under circumstances indicating political interference. These and other abuses should be corrected.

Pensions for Our Soldiers and Sailors.

The national democracy favors liberal pensions to the surviving soldiers and sailors and their dependents, on the ground that they deserve liberal treatment. It pledges by its platform adequate legislation to that end. But it denies the right of the executive to usurp the power of congress to legislate on that subject. Such usurpation was attempted by pension order No. 78, and effect has been given to it by a congress that dared not resent the usurpation. It is said that "this order was made in the performance of a duty imposed upon the president by act of congress," but the provision making the imposition is not pointed out. The act to which the order refers, which is the one relating to pensions to civil war veterans, does not authorize pensions on the ground of age. It does grant pensions to those "suffering from any mental or physical disability, or disabilities, of a permanent character, not the result of ther own vicious habits, which so incapacitates them from the performence of manual labor as to render them unable to earn a support." This specified requirement of incapacity is in effect set asde by order No. 78 as to all persons over 62.

The war closed nearly forty years ago. In the meantime many of our soldiers and sailors long survived the age of 62, and passed away without receiving any pension. Skillful pension attorneys hunting through the statute failed to find there a provision giving a pension to all who had reached 62. Many prominent veterans urged the justice of congressional action giving a service pension to all veterans. Bills to that effect were introduced in congress. And not until March of this year did ony one ever claim to have made the discovery that the president had power to treat the statute as if it read that when a claimant had passed the age of 62 years he is necessarily disabled one-half in ability to perform manual labor and therefore entitled to a pension.

The president of the civil service commission, General John C. Black, formerly commissioner of pensions, and commander in chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, indicated his view of the order when in a recent address he thanked the president for what he had done, and advised his hearers to use their influence that a law might be passed to the same effect. Full confidence after all seems not to have been placed on the defense of justification, for it is pleaded in mitigation that a former democratic president did something looking in that drecton. Even if that were so—which is not admitted—our present duty would be none the less plain and imperative. Our people must never tolerate the citation of one act of usurpation of power as an excuse for another. The first may possibly be due to mistake; the second, being based on the first, connot be. In explanation, however, it should be said that the order relied on simply provided that the age of 75 years should be regarded as evidence of inability to perform manual labor. Few men are able to perform manual labor at that age, but nearly all men are at 62. The first order is based on a fact that experience teaches, the other is based on the assertion of that which is not true as a general rule.

The old inquiry, "What are you going to do about it?" is now stated in a new form. It is said by the administration, in reply to the public criticism of this order, that "It is easy to test our opponents' sincerity in this matter. The order in question is revocable at the pleasure of the executive. If our opponents come into power they can revoke this order and announce that they will treat the veterans of 62 and 70 as presumably in full bodily vigor and not entitled to pension. Will they authoritatively state that they intend to do this? If so, we accent the issue."

This suggests the suspicion, at least, that the order was made to create an issue—that it was supposed to present a strong strategic position in the battle of the ballots. On the assumption that the order, as stated by the administration, is revocable at the pleasure of the executive, it having been an attempted, though perhaps unwitting encroachment upon the legislative power, and therefore unwarranted by the constitution, I accept the challenge and declare that if elected I will revoke that order. But I go further and say that that being done, I will contribute my effort toward the enactment of a law to be passed by both houses of congress and approved by the executive that will give an age pension without reference to disability to the surviving heroes of the civil war; and under the provisions of which a pension may be accepted with dignity because of the consciousness that it comes as a just due from the people through their chosen representatives, and not as largess distributed by the chief executive.

Foreign Relations.

The foreign relations of the government have in late years assumed special importance. Prior to the acquisition of the Philippines, we were practically invulnerable against attacks by foreign states. Those tropical possessions, however, 7,000 miles from our shores, have changed all this and have in effect put us under bonds to keep the peace. The new conditions call for a management of foreign affairs the more circumspect in that the recent American invasion of foreign markets in all parts of the world has excited the serious apprehension of all the great industrial peoples. It is essential, therefore, more than ever, to adhere strictly to the traditional policy of the country as formulated by its first president and never, in my judgment, wisely departed from—to invite friendly relations with all nations while avoiding entangling alliances with any.

Such a policy means the cultivation of peace instead of the glorification of war, and the minding of our own business in lieu of spectacular intermeddling with the affairs of other nations. It means strict observance of the principles of international law and condemns the doctrine that a great state, by reason of its strength, may rightfully appropriate the sovereignty or territory of a small state on account of its weakness. It means for other American states that we claim no sights and will assume no functions save those of a friend and of an ally and defender as against European aggressions. It means that we repudiate the role of the American continental policeman; that we refuse to act as debt collector for foreign states or their citizens; that we respect the independent sovereignty of each American state and its right to preserve order and otherwise regulate its own internal affairs in its own way; and that any intervention in its affairs by us is limited to the single office of enabling its people to work out their own political and national destiny for themselves free from the coercion of any European state.

Reform in Government Expenditures.

Twenty-eight years have passed since the democratic party of the state of New York, in convention assembled, recommended to the national democracy the nomination of Samuel J. Tilden as its candidate for the presidency, and declared it to be "their settled conviction that a return to the constitutional principles, frugal expenses and administrative purity of the founders of the republic is the first and most imperious duty of the times—the commanding issue now before the people of the union." This strong expression was called forth by the national expenditures for the year 1875, which amounted to $274,000,000—a situation which, in the opinion of a majority of our people, justined an imperative demand for reform in the administratfon of public affairs. As the expenditures of the last fiscal year amounted to the enormous total of $582,000,000, it is evident that a thorough investigation of the public service and the immediate abandonment of useless and extravagant expenditures are more necessary now than they were then. This astounding increase is out of all proportion to the increase of our population, and finds no excuse from whatever aspect we view the situation. The national democratic platform declares that "large reductions can easily be made in the annual expenditures of the government without impairing the efficiency of any branch of the public service." Can there be any doubt of the accuracy of this statement? Between the expenditures of the year 1886, amounting to $242,000,000, and those of the last fiscal year—the seventh after Grover Cleveland ceased to be president—aggregating $582,000,000, there is a difference so great as to excite alarm in the breasts of all thoughtful men. Even excluding the sum of $50,000,000 paid for the Panama canal rights and to the state of Panama, the expenditures of the last fiscal year exceeded the sum of $532,000,000, being more than double the expenditures of the government for all purposes during the first year of Mr. Cleveland's administration.

The expenses of the first four years succeeding the last democratic administration amounted to the enormous average of $511,000,000 per year. The large expenditure was due to a considerable extent to the cost of the Spanish-American war, which occurred during that period; but the termination of that war brought no relief to the treasury, for the average annual expenses of the government, during the three subsequent years ending June 30, 1904, were about $519,000,000, which is the largest sum hitherto reached, during a like period, since the close of the civil war.

This draft upon the revenues of the country has had the effect which might have been anticipated, and now we have presented the feverse of the situation, which led to the famous observation, "It is a condition, and not a theory, which confronts us;" for, although the present incumbent found at the close of the first fiscal year, during which he assumed control of the administration, a surplus of receipts over expenditures of more than $91,000,000, there was an excess of expenditures over receipts at the close of the last fiscal year of $41,000,000, and the official monthly reports made by the treasury department show that the expenditures are continuously and rapidly increasing, while the receipts are diminishing.

In this connection it is interesting to note the recent administrative orders forbidding government officers from making public any statement of estimates on which future appropriations are to be based.

If a man of ordinary intelligence and prudence should find in the operating expenses of his business such a tremendous percentage of increase, would he not promptly set on foot an inquiry for the cause of the waste, and take immediate measures to stop it, especially when trusted employees have been found dishonest and convicted, and a widespread impression exists that a thorough investigation may discover other cases of malfeasance? When the chief executive reported to congress that, "through frauds, forgeries and perjuries, and by shameless briberies the laws relating to the proper conduct of the public service in general, and to the due administration of the post office department has been notoriously violated. . . . ," there was a general popular demand for a rigid, sweeping investigation by congress, in addition to that undertaken by the executive himself. Such an investigation the republican majority in congress would not permit, although the minority insisted that the interests of good government demanded it. And the minority was right. The liberality, patriotism and national pride of the people should not be made an excuse for waste of the public funds. Official extravagance is official cripe.

There is not a sentence in the republican platform recommending a reduction in the expenditures of the government; not a line suggesting that the increase in the cost of the war department from $34,000,000 in 1886 to $115,000,000 in 1904, should be inquired into; and not a paragraph calling for a thorough investigation of those departments of the government in which dishonesty has been recently disclosed.

The people, however, can by their votes, if they desire it, order such an investigation and inaugurate a policy of economy and retrenchment. It is safe to say that this will not be accomplished by endorsing at the polls the republican majority of the house of representatives which refused the investigation and made the appropriations, nor by continuing in power the administration which made the dsbursements.

Reform in expenditures must be had in the civil, military and naval establishments in order that the national expenditures may be brought to a basis of peace and the government maintained without recourse to the taxes of war.

Conclusion.

I have put aside a congenial work, to which I had expected to devote my life, in order to assume, as best I can, the responsibilities your convention put upon me.

I solicit the cordial cooperation and generous assistance of every man who believes that a change of measures and of men at this time would be wise, and urge harmony of endeavor as well as vigorous action on the part of all so minded.

The issues are joined and the people must render the verdict.

Shall economy of administration be demanded or shall extravagance be encouraged?

Shall the wrongdoer be brought to bay by the people, or must justice wait upon political oligarchy?

Shall our government stand for equal opportunity or for special privilege?

Shall it remain a government of law or become one of individual caprice?

Shall we cling to the rule of the people, or shall we embrace beneficent despotism?

With calmness and confidence, we await the people's verdict.

If called to the office of president, I shall consider myself the chief magistrate of all the people and not of any faction, and shall ever be mindful of the fact that on many questions of national policy there are honest differences of opinion. I believe in the patriotism, good sense and absolute sincerity of all the people. I shall strive to remember that he may serve his party best who serves his country best.

If it be the wish of the people that I undertake the duties of the presidency, I pledge myself, with God's help, to devote all my powers and energy to the duties of this exalted office.

Very truly yours,

ALTON B. PARKER.

Miller's

Come and Get 'Em.

Season is late and we have many Hammocks still on hand—and we have no idea of carrying them over—so come make choice, and the price will never stop the trade.

Jno. M. Miller Co.,

Phone 374. 39 Marietta St.

CATARRH VANISHED--HAY FEVER CURED

Special Offer To All Sufferers

FREE

We will gladly diagnose your case and give you advice and consultation entirely free, then we will tell you how to get well quickly.

DON'T SUFFER ANOTHER MINUTE



THE TORTURES OF CATARRH AND HAY FEVER

READ

All The Questions and Answer Yes or No.

Do you sneeze often?.....
Is your throat raw?.....
Is your breath foul?.....
Are your eyes watery?.....
Any pain above eyes?.....
Do you catch cold easily?.....
Is your nose clogged?.....
Do you spit often?.....
Do crusts form in the nose?.....
Are you losing the sense of smelling?.....
Is your hearing affected?.....
Does your mouth taste bad mornings?.....
Do you have pains across your forehead?.....
Do you have to clear your throat of mucus upon rising?.....
Do you have an offensive discharge from the nose?.....
Are you worse in wet weather?.....
Are you constipated?.....

Fill out above and mail to us with coupon today.....

Catarrh is an innocent appearing thing to the inexperienced, and many people think that because it creeps along so gradual that it is merely annoying and offensive, but not dangerous. There never was a greater mistake; and to the skilled practitioner and even the scientific specialist it is looked upon as a monster of the greatest type. With a start in the head, it gnaws its way to the nostrils and if neglected becomes chronic. With the nose clogged and sore, and, perhaps, the sense of smell destroyed and that of hearing badly effected, it stealthily feeds it way to the throat, thence to the lungs, and here you are confronted with the diabolical, ghastly fact that Consumption has developed and your case is hopeless.

Don't trifle with Catarrh—don't court the icy hand of Consumption of which Catarrh is the advance guard. Waste no more time and money on worthless nostrums, but write to us promptly and get the benefit of the advice (FREE) of specialists of twenty years' experience in the cure of Catarrh and Hay Fever alone.

Answer these questions and return to us by first mail and we will advise you free, absolutely FREE.

FREE ADVICE COUPON.

ECLIPSE MEDICINE AND MANUFACTURING CO., Atlanta, Ga.,

Lattach answers to questions. Please send advice (free) in regard to my case.——(Write plainly).

NAME.....

POST OFFICE.....

COUNTY..... STATE.....

MEN CURED



MY BEST REFERENCE IS NOT A DOLLAR NEED BE PAID UNTIL CURED.

DR. KING MEDICAL CO.

No. 7 Marietta St., (up stairs). Atlanta, Ga.

LOSS OF MANLY VIGOR.

You may be lacking in the strength of manhood. If so, we will restore to you the snap, vim and vigor of vitality—the loss of which may be the result of excesses or indiscretion.

Our guarantee to cure is "Not a dollar need be paid until cured."

Varicocele, Contagious Blood Poison, Stricture, Piles, Kidney, Bladder and Prostatic Trouble and Rupture. Private and Special Diseases CURED.

Hours: 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sunday 9 to 2.

—CONSULTATION FREE—

Dr. King Corner Marietta and Peachtree, Entrance, 7 Marietta, Atlanta,

If you cannot call, write.

One Fare plus fifty cents for the round trip to Boston, Mass., by the Seaboard Air Line Railway. Tickets on sale October 2nd and 3rd, 1904. For full information apply at City Ticket Office, 116 Peachtree St.

W. H. BROTHERTON OUT OF BUSINESS

He Has Leased His Store to Rhodes-Haverly.

Big Sum Was Paid for the Lease. Captain Brotherton Has Been in Business in Atlanta for More Than Forty Years.

Captain W. H. Brotherton, who has been for years intimately connected with the business interests and the politics of the city of Atlanta, has decided to retire from business, as he announced in The Constitution some time ago, and, as a first step toward this end, has disposed of his store at the corner of Whitehall and Mitchell streets.

He has leased his place of business for a term of seventeen years to Rhodes & Haverty, who will locate there another furniture store, in addition to those already owned by this firm in Atlanta.

The exact sum paid for the lease of the property for seventeen years was not announced. It is stated, however, that the sum is in the neighborhood of $60,000, or something like $3,500 a year.

Several months ago, Captain Brotherton announced that, as he had made enough money for his own support, and as much as any man should acquire during a lifetime he intended to retire from business in a short time.

He intends giving up business entirely, but will still remain interested in the politics of the city. He proposes to continue his interest in the police department and to keep in touch with all political questions.

In the winter he will spend his time in a winter home in Florida, while he intends purchasing a home in the mountains for use in the summer.

The retirement of Captain Brotherton from business recalls his long service as a man of business of the city. He came to Atlanta from Dalton after the war.

About forty years ago he bought the propert which he has now leased to Rhodes & Haverty.

He built there a store, in which he carried on a general merchandise business, one of the few stores in the city engaging in this line. He made his friends in the city and in the country and soon he had a clientele which came to him always and never sought other places of business.

He became active in the politics of the city and soon became the leader of the faction which bears his name. He is a member of the police board of the city. He has always been prominent.

It is understood that within the next thirty days, at least, Rhodes & Haverty will be in possession.

MOB VIOLENCE GREAT MENACE

Dr. Frank E. Jenkins Indorses Crusade Being Made by The Constitution.

In a sermon delivered yesterday morning, Rev. Frank E. Jenkins, D. D., pastor of the Central Congregational church, strongly indorsed the efforts of The Constitution to arouse public sentiment against the mob spirit which has recently become so dangerous to the peace and good order of the entire country.

Dr. Jenkins referred to recent lynchings in this and other states and pointed out the evidences of a growing disregard for law all over the country, stating that mob violence and disorder cannot be charged to one state or section alone, but that it has become a dangerous national menace.

In this connection, Dr. Jenkins said:

"It is seldom that I single out individual persons or newspapers for criticism or commendation, but in this instance I am constrained to refer to the noble work now being done by the Atlanta Constitution in calling upon all who have the public good in heart and mind to use their efforts toward the creating of a healthy public sentiment which will enforce respect for law and order and abhor those influences that make for the brutalizing of mankind and the ruin of the nation. All honor to The Atlanta Constitution by the Christian people of Atlanta and of America as it calls for needed changes and holds up the truth and right."

BOND CLEARED OF CHARGE.

Accused of Opening Letter Addressed to Miss Link.

Athens, Ga., September 25.—(Special.)—Last night about midnight Judge Kinnebrew, of the United States court, tried C. L. Bond, postmaster at Nicholson, Ga., on the charge of breaking open a letter written by J. W. Johnson to Miss Nellie Link, mailed by Johnson at Nicholson and delivered open to Miss Link at Center, just 4 miles away. That was in July and Miss Link has since that time become Mrs. Johnson.

The evidence in court went to show that the letter had never been propely sealed and that it had come open in the tying of the package of mail in all probability. The reputation of Postmaster Bond is such as to preclude the belief in his guilt and the warrant against him was dismissed by the court after hearing the evidence.

Factory Making Repairs.

Athens, Ga., September 25.—(Special.)—The Athens Manufacturing Company is now making extensive repairs and improvements upon the buildings at the factory in order to be ready within the next few weeks to install the new machinery that has already been purchased. The factory will resume operations about November 1. Under the new management it will be greatly improved in every way.

PLEA FOR UNITY BY CANTERBURY

Primate of England Delivers His Salutation.

Ceremonies Proved Great Event for Official Washington — British High Prelate Deprecated Continental Idea of Sabbath and Called for Sabbath Observances.

Washington, September 25.—The Right Hon. and Most Rev. Thomas Randall Davidson, the archbishop of Canterbury, sounded a ringing appeal for Christian unity at the open air service held in the Cathedral grounds at Mount St. Albans, near Washington, this afternoon. The crowd was estimated at from 20,000 to 25,000.

Mrs. Roosevelt, Miss Ethel Roosevelt, Mrs. J. Roosevelt and the British ambassador, Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, with Mrs. Davidson, General and Mrs. Chaffee and Mrs. Hitchcock, had seats to the right of the platform and joined heartily in the service.

Promptly at half-past 3 o'clock the top of the first processional cross was sighted coming over the hill at the head of a long line of men and boys, the combined vested choirs of the Episcopal churches in Washington, followed by the Marine band also in vestments.

Bishop Nelson Present.

After the choir came the clergy and then the visiting bishops, including Bishop Nelson, of Georgia, and Bishop Brent, of the Philippines, Bishop Ferguson, of Africa; Bishop Doane, of Albany, and Bishop Satterlee, of Washington. Behind them all same the archbishop's party, his chaplains, his crucifer and in the rear the archbishop in the brilliant red vestments of the primate of all England.

Awaiting them on the platform were prominent laymen, including J. Pierpont Morgan, of New York; Secretary Hitchcock and President Gilman, of the Carnegie Institute, and clergy from the various Protestant churches in Washington. The long procession, to the inspiring tune of "My County 'Tis of Thee," made it's way to the seats reserved for the various bodies represented. On the platform with the archbishop sat the visiting clergy, the bishops and the archbishops chaplains.

The versicles and opening prayers were read by Bishop Nelson. Bishop Ferguson read the personal and Bishop Brent read the lesson. The sermon was preached by the bishop of Albany. He made a strong plea that all Christians walk worthy of their calling.

He deprecated the continental idea of the Sabbath and said that if people were not more appreciative of a Sunday which should be a holy day as well as a holiday the time would come when commerce would step in and make of it a working day like the other six. He called attention to the reverence of English speaking people for the home and spoke of the increasing urgency for the protection of the home.

Bishop Satterlee, after thanking the archbishop for his presence and for his coming from across the water to show his interest and earnest desire for greater Christian unity, presented the primate who made a brief address.

Archbishop's Salutation.

The archbishop's salutation follows:

My Friends: I am called upon and privileged to give you on this great occasion—great, at all events, to me—what the paper in your hands calls a "salutation." I give it to you from a full heart, in the holy name of Him whom, amid all our differences, we serve, our living Lord and Savior, Jesus Christ.

It is not a little thing to me to be allowed in that name to greet you here—here at the very pivot and center of a national life, which for 130 years has had "liberty" as its watchword, and for more than forty years has everywhere striven to make the word good. A vision rises before our eyes today where unto this thing, with all that it implies, may grow. It has been given to us English-speaking folk in the manifold development of our storied life, to realize in practice more fully than other men the true meaning of liberty—the liberty wherewith Christ hath made us free. Be it ours to recognize that such knowledge is in itself not a heritage only, but a splendid and sacred trust. The trust must be determinedly and daily used; used amid all the changes and chances of life, to the glory of God and the immeasurable good of men. For that reason we want here, where the heart of your great nation throbs and sends its pulses through the whole, to keep raised overhead the banner of Him who has taught us these things, your Master, Jesus Christ. The principles he set forth are ours because they are His. He taught us that a man's life consisteth not in the abundance of things which he possesseth.

Society for Men and Women.

He taught us society exists for the sake of the men and women who constitute society. He taught us that surrender even of individual rights for the sake of Christ is nobler than defense of privilege.

"We must be here to work,
And men who work can only work for men,
And not to work in vain, must comprehend
Humanity, and so work humanely,
And raise men's bodies still by raising souls."

These are ideals, but they are Christ's ideals and therefore they can come true. We mean, please God, that they shall. We from across the sea join hands with you in the endeavor to translate them into accomplished facts, fact not fancy. What we are aiming at and striving after is a plain thing—the bettering of people's lives; to make men purer and men manlier; to uplift the weak and wayward and to trample under foot what is selfish and impure; to make certain that every one of Christ's children shall learn to know the greatness of his heritage and shall have an ideal before him, an ennobling ideal of worship and of work.

No other part of Christendom, as I firmly believe, can do for the world what we, on either side of the sea, can do for it if we only will. God gives us grace to answer to that inspiring call.

Arthur Cox Breaks Arm.

Macon, Ga., September 25.—(Special.)—In getting off a street car in Vineville while it was in motion Arthur Cox, a young white man of Macon, fell and fractured his arm this afternoon. He was taken to the city hospital and is now resting easy.

CALIFORNIANS VISIT ATLANTA

Los Angeles Times Party Is on 9,000-Mile Tour.

Spent the Day Looking Over Atlanta, Which They Say Has More New Buildings Than Any City They Have Yet Visited.

A party of 74 of the most prominent citizens of Los Angeles, Cal., arrived in Atlanta yesterday morning, traveling by special train and enjoying what is probably one of the most unique and interesting world's fair excursions yet undertaken.

Starting from Los Angeles, on the southern California coast, September 6th, the party went to St. Louis, travelling by special train, consisting of two Pullmans, one observation, one dining and one baggage car. After a visit of six days at the world's fair, the party proceeded to New York and Washington, thence through the south. They will go to the City of Mexico, returning to Los Angeles October 6th.

The journey will approximate 9,000 miles, and will include 20 states and territories and a part of the Republic of Mexico. The excursion is given by that enterprising western newspaper, the Los Angeles Times, which is represented on the train by H. E. Andrews, city editor, and Irving R. Smith, of the business office. It will be remembered that The Times is edited by General Harrison Gray Otis, who was one of the noted figures of the war with Spain.

The Day in Atlanta.

The party arrived in Atlanta yesterday morning at 11 o'clock from Richmond and a happier, more enthusiastic crowd could hardly be gathered together. They were bubbling over with reminiscences of the trip. While here they were entertained by General Passenger Agent J. P. Billups and Auditor F. A. Healey, of the Atlanta and West Point railway. After a car ride through the city they were taken to the Piedmont Athletic Club, where, among other things, a swim in the new and excellent natatorium was enjoyed.

Before leaving, they all, without exception, expressed themselves as surprised at the flourishing condition of the south.

"You see," remarked Mr. Andrews, of The Times, "out west we have but o very vague idea of the real conditions as they exist in the south today. Why, to read of the havoc that was wrought during the civil war and the reconstruction days, and then to come down here and see flourishing farms and fatcories½, homes such as we saw on our car ride this morning and skyscrapers strewn throughout your southern cities, one would almost think that some magical influence has been at work bringing abolt your reconstruction."

Irving Smith, also of The Times, spoke in about the same strain.

"While I am astonished at the remarkable strides made by the south in the last few years, I am still more so at the growth of Atlanta. I can truthfully say that of all the cities we have visited both north and south, this one has more new buildings and more in process of construction."

The party left by the West Point route on their special train at 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Published on the Train.

Following is a copy of the Sunday issue of The Times Special, a paper which is published aboard the train with the aid of a typewriter and mimeograph:

Sunday Edition, September 25.—First, a hymn of thanksgiving that it was not our train that was involved in the frightful collision on the Southern railway near Knoxville. Next, a prayer that God will protect us during the rest of our journey.

Bulletin—The day will be passed quietly at Atlanta. Our train will leave for New Orleans at 6 o'clock p. m., Atlanta time.

Record—No day since Manager Smith's party left home was more thoroughly enjoyed than yesterday at Fredericksburg and Richmond. The drive through the old city of Richmond, with its many historic associations, was an event to be remembered for a lifetime. Many relics were picked up on the battlefield during the Fredericks expedition. The plentifulness of canon balls suggests that the Fredericks people must sow a new crop every year. W. J. Giddings bore off in triumph the key to the old cemetery, but it is understood that the supply of original keys is not yet exhausted.

Bouquets—Several members of the party were decorated during their visit in Richmond. They came back to the train adorned with buttonhole bouquets of mint, with fragrant recollections for a background. Those of us who were fortunate enough to meet Mr. Edgar H. Fergusson, treasurer of the Virgina club, will carry back home the happiest recollections of this charming Virginia gentleman.

Pickaninnies—Miss Kelley's watermelon feast at Fredericksburg was the swellest society function that has thus far taken place during our long journey. Her guests could not find ways enough for the expression of their pleasure.

Those in the Party.

Following is a complete list of those composing the Los Angeles party: Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Althouse, Harry E. Andrews, Miss Conchita Apablasa, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Batcheller, Miss Nell T. Benrett, Los Angeles, Cal.; J. H. Brown, San Francisco, Cal.; Mrs. Harriet Baker, Miss Belle Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Booth, Master Otis Booth, Los Angeles, Cal.; Mrs. J. C. Brainard, Pasadena, Cal.; Mrs. M. A. Bedford, Fresno, Cal.; Don Woods Carlton, Mrs. L. H. Carlton, Miss L. M. Carlton, Los Angeles; Ralph A. Chase, Los Angeles, Cal.; Earl Cowan, Los Angeles, Cal.; Mrs. M. L. Coleman, Riverside, Cal.; W. M. Craig, Long Beach, Cal.; Mrs. W. M. Craig, Long Beach, Cal.; A. J. Cunoe, San Gabriel, al.; Mrs. A. J. Cunoe, San Gabriel, Cal.; Mrs. H. M. Field, Los Angeles, Cal.; W. J. Giddings, Los Angeles; Mrs. G. L. Giddings, Los Angeles, Cal.; Miss Lillian Gale, Los Angeles, Cal.; J. C. Hardman, Riverside, Cal; Mrs. J. C. Hardman, Riverside, Cal.; E. O. Hodge, San Diego, Cal.; Mrs. Oscar Herold, Mill Valley, Cal.; Mr. Ione Higgins, Los Angeles, Cal.; Mrs. Ione, Higgins, Los Angeles, Cal.; Miss. I. M. Higgins, Los Angeles, Cal.; Harry Heffner, Los Angeles, Cal.; Heftner, Mrs. Flora, Los Angeles, Cal.; Keifer, Oscar, Los Angeles, Cal.; Kelly, Mrs. K. A., Los Angeles, Cal.; Kelly, Miss C. Irene, Los Angeles, Cal.; Lang, Mrs. John, Los Angeles, Cal.; Lewis, Mrs. M. A., Los Angeles, Cal.; Lezvnsky, I. L., San Diego, Cal.; McGhee, E. W., Los Angeles; Musick, C. W., Fresno, Cal.; Musick, Mrs. C. W., Fresno, Cal.; Muler, Mrs. Elizabeth, Los Angeles, Cal.; Mackey, Miss Jennie, Los Angeles, Cal.; Mason, Mrs. George, Los Angeles, Cal.; Mason, Miss Gertrude, Los Angeles, Cal.; Otis, Mrs. Eliza A., Los Angeles, Cal.; Preuss, Mrs. E. A., Santa, Monico, Cal.; Pfaffinger, F. X., Los Angeles, Cal.; Mrs. F. X. Pfaffinger, Los Angelas, Cal.; B. Preston, Los Angels; Mrs. F. B. Preston, Los Angeles, Cal.; Miss L. M. Preston, Los Angeles; Miss Ada Pettigrew, Los Angeles, Cal.; Mrs. W. S. Ray, Riverside, Cal.; Frederick Ray, Riverside; Irving R. Smith, Los Angeles, Cal.; Miss Edith Speedy, Los Angeles, Cal.; Mrs. C. Schumaker, Santa Monica, Cal.; I. A. Sepulveda, Los Angeles; Mrs. I. A. Sepulveda, Los Angeles, Cal.; A. J. Salisbury, Los Angeles; Mrs. A. J. Salisbury, Los Angeles, Cal.; Miss Cora Snodgrass, Los Angeles, Cal.; H. I. Stuart, Pasadena, Cal.; Mrs. H. I. Stuart, Pasadena; Dr. J. W. Wood, Long Beach, Cal.; Mrs. J. W. Wood, Long Beach, Cal.; Miss Corrinne Wood, Pasadena.

DR. BROUGHTON NOW IN ENGLAND

He Advises Social Warmth In All English Churches.

Rev. Len Broughton, pastor of the Tabernacle Baptist church, of this city, is now in England, studying various phases of English religious life. He has caused considerable interest in London, where has sermons draw large crowds.

The following interview with Dr. Broughton, printed in The London Express, will be of interest to Atlantans:

The Rev. Dr. Broughton, whose congregation in Atlanta, Ga., United States of America, numbers 5,000, is spending a few months in England. On Sundays he preaches at Westminster chapel, on week days he studies various phases of English religious life.

He has come to the conclusion that a free-and-easy, living, spiritual atmosphere is what the churches in England most want.

"The English churches lack social warmth," said Dr. Broughton to an Express representative recently. "Your preacher can not tell how a congregation is feeling. If a man gave vent to his feelings he would be arrested by the police. Even in Atlanta, where we do things differently, a man was imprisoned for saying 'Amen.' I was sorry for him, and said so, and when he came out of prison he made for my church. I almost wished they had kept him in jail. He was the most boisterous 'Amener' I ever had.

"We have more social warmth about our church life in America. After each service in my own church fully 500 people come up and shake hands. It helps them, and it helps me.

"That's what I feel the lack of most in English churches. Every one is cold; there are no handshakes. Somehow there seems to be a line drawn between pulpit and pew. Last Sunday at Westminster I just had to shake hands with the folks whether the deacons liked it or not.

"Tre frigidity of church life in England does not imply lack of spiritual warmth. The English service is stronger and more reverent than our own. One of the finest things I have seen in England is that minute or two of perfect quiet after the benediction. It is grand—perhaps it ih worth all th handeshakes. In America we are up and away, as soon as the preacher's 'Amen' is said."

In the pulpit the American divine is an interesting personality. His hair is iom, and iron grey, his brow high, and his face clean shaven. He talks to his hearers rather than preaches at them, and he talks always to the point.

WHEEL RAN OFF INJURING BERRY

Motor Car Causes Serious Accident to An Augusta Man.

Augusta, Ga., September 25.—(Special.)—In an automobile accident tonight Captain J. M. Berry was seriously injured. The gentleman was out for a tour of the country roads with R. J. Eudenfield, and they were coming down a steep hill, when a wheel ran off his machine. The car was thrown into a ditch by the roadside.

The occupants were projected about 30 feet, Captain Berry striking a telephone pole. Captain Berry was rendered unconscious by the fall, and when he recovered it was found his shoulder was dislocated and his arm broken. Mr. Eudenfield was badly shaken up, but otherwise uninjured.

FRENCH YOUTHS SEE POPE.

Thousand Heard Address from Head of Church.

Rome, September 25.—Pope Pius this morning received one thousand members of the Catholic association of French youths, whose president delivered an address protesting against attacks on Catholicism and its head.

The pope replied in a long speech which, however, contained no allusion to the conflict between the French government and the vatican, except, perhaps when he said the protest of the president of the Catholic association was truly consoling, as it assures the pontiff that amidst present difficulties the pope would have these dear young sons of France on his side in the struggle for good.

Negro Held in New York.

New York, September 25.—At the request of the authorities of Florence, S. C., a negro, who gave his name as Jim Brown, and who is charged with incendiarism and felonious assault, was arrested on the schooner Salisbury, of Port Royal, S. C., which arrived here today.

His Status.

(From The Philadelphia Press.)

"No," said Luschman, "I don't like the way these modern hotels entertain you; the old fashioned tavern for me."

"Yes," replied his wife witheringly, "the old fashioned tavern was more appropriate for you, as it supplied 'entertainment for man and beast.'"

A Bare Cupboard.

(From Lippincott's Magazine.)

A lady who had recently moved called at the postoffice to ascertain if there was any mail for her at the old address.

"Did you give the carrier any change when you moved?" asked the clerk, reaching for a change of address slip.

The woman colored, but answered bravely, "No, there wasn't any change left when we came through moving."

Negro Gets Twelve Months.

Athens, Ga., September 25.—(Special.)—Ben Davis, the negro man who a few weeks since got drunk and threw his daughter into a railroad cut in this city, severely injuring her, has been convicted and sent to the chaingang for a term of one year.

JOHN B. GOODWIN IS COMING HOME

Candidate Will Reach Atlanta From San Francisco Tomorrow.

Will Speak Every Night Until the day of the Primary and Will Give Entire Week to Campaign—Items Among the Candidates.

After an absence of several weeks from Atlanta, during a portion of which time the campaign has been growing in interest every minute, Colonel John B. Goodwin, one of the candidates for the mayoralty, will reach Atlanta tomorrow. With his home-coming there will be a renewal of interest in the campaign, and it is probable that those who are concerned in the political situations will have enough to think about from then until the day for the primary.

The friends of Colonel Goodwin and those who have been advising him in his campaign have not been inactive during his absence from the city, although, as was expected, they have not been heard from as frequently or with as much force as if he were in the city.

No announcement has been made of where Colonel Goodwin will speak during the first few days that he is in Atlanta after his return from the west, but it has been learned that it is his intention to speak not only tomorrow night, but every night thereafter until the primary is held. He will, therefore, have seven days in which to speak to the people of eight wards.

It is also known that he will abandon his law practice for the week and put aside everything else, with the exception of his campaign. The days he will spend in visiting the large shops and stores and the evenings he will spend in making addresses to the voters. It is his intention to do in one week what other candidates have consumed three weeks in doing.

As is well known, Colonel Goodwin was forced to leave the city just as the campaign was commencing to become interesting, because of his position as grand sire of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. The sovereign grand lodge of the order met in San Francisco, and it was necessary for the grand sire to be present to preside over the meetings of the grand lodge.

Much has been said by the various candidates during his absence that will afford him an opportunity for some interesting speeches, and those who know him declare that he will be equal to the occasion.

No Meeting Yet Called.

No meeting of the city executive committee has yet been called. It was thought, it will be remembered, that the committee would meet for the purpose of considering the action of the subcommittee, M. M. Welch, chairman, in upholding Secretary W. J. Campbell in refusing to take the assessment money of John S. Holliday after the expiration of the time set by the subcommittee. Mr. Holliday wanted to become a candidate for council from the eighth ward.

The impression is growing that Mr. Holliday and his friend in the matter, John T. Moody, will allow the matter to drop, especially in view of the statement of Chairman H. T. Dorsey, of the city executive committee, to the effect that he will not call a meeting of the committee unless the request is made by eight or ten members of the committee and not even then unless the request is made before the subcommittee gives the primary ticket into the hands of the printer.

At a late hour last night the request for the call had not been made to Chairman Dorsey.

"Instead of kicking," said Charley Chosewood, a member of the subcommittee, last Saturday, "John Holliday ought to take about $10 or $15 and set 'em up. He saved money by being too late to pay his assessment."

Some Campaign Souvenirs.

A new feature of the present campaign is the souvenirs that are now being distributed among the voters. They are more powerful arguments than dodgers, it is believed, and some candidates declare that the effect of them will be noticed.

H. C. Stockdell has issued a small button with his picture upon it. He has also given out several thousand watch fobs. These are nickle-plated and are attached to a leather strap. The fob has stamped upon it "Stockdell Club."

Mr. Key has issued a button with a key and a patrolman's club crossed. The button has "Key Club" and "For Mayor" upon it.

Spearing This Week.

Everyone admits that this is to be the exciting week of the campaign. All five of the candidates will be in the city and they will probably hold meetings every night. James G. Woodward, who has not yet addressed the voters, has announced that he will make several speeches this week, although it is evident that he attaches more importance to personal work than to speaking to large crowds.

A curious fact is that none of the candidates will give out a schedule of the speeches he will make for the reason that he is afraid he will be checkmated by a rival meeting on the same night or will be followed the next night in the same place. This is humorous, because nearly every candidate already knows all arrangements for speaking that have been made by the four others and nothing is accomplished by withholding the information from the voters.

Stockdell's Endless Chain.

The supporters of H. C. Stockdell have been working an endless chain in the campaign. This is done in the following manner:

A supporter of Mr. Stockdell's asks two friends to vote for the insurance man. He continues asking until he obtains the consent of two men to vote as he requests. He then fills in on a printed slip which is mailed to Stockdell headquarters in the Prudential building. This slip announces the names of the two men and declares that they have promised to vote for Mr. Stockdell. A day or two later Mr. Stockdell writes a letter to these two gentlemen in which he thanks them for their support. He incloses two of the printed slips with the names left blank and requests them to continue the work.

It is one of the most systematic campaign measures ever instituted and the managers of Mr. Stockdell's race have expressed themselves as entirely satisfied with the manner in which it has worked.

Several days ago the votes pledged to Mr. Stockdell in this manner had reached 3,876.

Much Money is Bet.

The last three days of last week were notable for betting. For a time it appeared that only a small amount of money would change hands this year, but the temptation has been too strong and the "money talks" idea is being overworked.

Bets that range from $5 to $250 have been laid on the various candidates and no one in the race is without friends who are willing to risk their money. It is safe to say that the aggregate of bets in Atlanta now will go into the thousands and the indications are that many thousands more will be wagered this week.

Candidate Gillette Returns.

C. C. Gillette, candidate for council from the fourth ward, has returned from St. Josephs, Mo., where he has been attending a convention of the Improved Order of Red Men. While enroute home, he visited St. Louis. Mr. Gillette will make up for lost time this week in urging his candidacy.

DON'T FAIL TO GET

THE READER MAGAZINE

INSURANCE STORIES
BY ELLIOTT FLOWER
BEGIN IN THE OCTOBER NUMBER

JESSIE SMITH IS DEAD.

Well Known Atlantan Died Saturday and Will Be Buried This Afternoon.

The funeral of Jesse Smith, who died Saturday morning, will be conducted this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Mr. Smith was a veteran of the civil war. After the war he began working with the Southern Express Company. He served with this company until eight years ago, when he was retired with full pay.

Mr. Smith is survived by one child, a brother and two sisters. He was 70 years old.

COUNTY LOSES LARGE BARN.

A Seven Hundred Dollar Fire Occurs in Wilkes.

Washington, Ga., September 25.—(Special.)—At a late hour last night, fire destroyed the large two-story frame barn, belonging to Wilkes county, which stood just in the rear of the county jail.

The prisoners in jail were the first to see the flames and quickly spread the alarm by their cries. When Marshal I. T. Irvin reached the ajil he found that the heat had become so intense in the corridors of the jail that he deemed it absolutely necessary to remove the prisoners from the jail to the city hall chamber, where they were strongly guarded by a cordon of police until they could be taken back to prison.

The total loss to the county is something over $700. The fire commenced in the rear of the building, thus enabling all the live stock to be saved from the front end after heroic work. The building was partially covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown.

ENOUGHSAID!

Uncle Sam says that the SIXTY-SIX Atlanta PUBLICATIONS PAID $68,728.01 second-class postage for the year ending June 30th, 1904. Of this amount THE CONSTITUTION PAID $37,371.68. For details—see officials figures below:

Atlanta Post Office.

OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER.

Atlanta, Fulton County, Ga., July 22, 1904.

Constitution Publishing Company, Atlanta, Ga.

Gentlemen—I am authorized by the Honorable Third Assistant Postmaster General to furnish you with the number of publications mailed at the second-class rate of postage from this office, together with the total number of pounds of such matter mailed during the past fiscal year.

There is now being mailed from here sixty-six such publications, and for the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1904, the total mailing was 6,872,801 pounds, upon which was collected $68,728.01.

I beg to say that this office received during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, from The Constitution Publishing Company, cash aggregating $37,371.68, in payment of postage on 3,737,168 pounds of second-class matter mailed at this office. Very respectfully,

E. J. Blodgett
Postmaster.

As shown above The Constitution Publishing Company paid almost 55 per cent. of the total second-class postage paid at the Atlanta Post Office for year ending June 30, 1904. There are sixty-six publications mailed from the Atlanta Post Office.

The Constitution.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY

CLARK HOWELL.....Editor
ROBY ROBINSON.....Business Manager

Entered at the postoffice at Atlanta as second-class mail matter.

POSTAGE RATES.

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16 to 24-page paper.. .. ..2c
28 to 36-page paper.. .. ..3c
36 to 56-page paper 5c

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Both as above. 7.00

WEEKLY, one year.. .. .. 1.00
DAILY and SUNDAY, by carrier delivery, per week, in Atlanta.. .. .. 12c
Outside of Atlanta.. .. .. 14c
THE SUNNY SOUTH, weekly by mail, per year.. .. .. 50c
For six or three months at same proportionate rates as above.

NICHOLS & HOLLIDAY, Constitution building, sole Advertising Managers for all territory outside of Atlanta.

THE WASHINGTON BUREAU of The Constitution is located in Suite 926-927, The Colorado building, corner Fourteenth and G Streets, N. W.—Mr. J. K. Ohl, special staff correspondent, in charge.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Our traveling representatives are W. H. OVERBY and C. H. DONNELLY; Solicitors, W. W. BLACKBURN, CHARLES S. MOORE and J. H. CARROLL. Be sure that you do not pay any one else.

CONSTITUTION PUBLISHING CO.

ATLANTA, GA., September 26, 1904

Now let the Bulloch county grand jury do its part.

The Russians will probably be safe at Harbin. It will be winter.

Jack Frost is about to take a hand in the Far Eastern campaign.

Humanity prays that cholera has not been added to Port Arthur's horrors.

The coming of the Louisville and Nashville means much to Atlanta's railroad supremacy.

Wouldn't 'Lige Dowie, in his apostolic regalia, look swell on a cigar box lid? Thither his fame is tending.

The St. Petersburg dispatches say the czar has insomnia. His majesty ought not to be unduly devoted to the czarevitch.

It is said that Joaquin Miller, the poet, is getting rich from an oil well in Texas. Certain it is he's not getting rich from poetry.

A Mexican worth $300,000,000 is visiting the United States, and it never occurs to any of us to think that the Mexican dollar is below par.

Henry G. Davis is a spellbinder, all right, and as a hand to hand mixer he has few equals in national politics. West Virginia is safe.

Evidently, it will not be Oyama's fault if Mukden dwindles to a rear guard action. He will do his best to give Kuropatkin hot employment on both flanks.

Republican "confidence" is so great that we are daily expecting the announcement that President Roosevelt is busy at work on his inaugural address.

Appropriately enough, a Memphis woman struck her husband with a baseball bat when he struck her for her hard-earned wages. He was a fan too preoccupied with the game to work.

The mean old thing who paragraphs for The Denver Post observes: "It is hoped that the decree that the slim woman will be the proper thing this winter will have no serious effect upon the cotton market."

Pittsburg steel manufacturers are placing heavy orders for new machinery, with no reference to what the result of the presidential election will be. It would seem that the old timidity racket is played out in its political effect.

"Constitutional clubs," non-partisan in their membership, are being organized all over the country, and particularly in the northeast, to oppose the election of Theodore Roosevelt, who would wad his gun with the constitution.

The stock yards of Atlanta are crowded with cattle off the dying pastures, bought on the hoof from the shipper at from 1 1-2 to 2 cents per pound. The packing house strike is over, too. Do you get a larger and better beefsteak for your money now?

Lest the story may cause an employment stampede in the direction of the city editor, it is just as well to state that the fortune of $79,000 left by that deceased St. Louis newspaper reporter had not the remotest connection with his late employment.

The prevailing color of fashion is brown, which suggests that the despised English sparrow would make a mighty harmonious and practical feminine hat decoration. No Audubonian should object to the slaughter of these "innocents" for such a purpose.

Perhaps, now that the mental caliber of Robert Treat Paine, Jr., has become a matter of national notoriety, democrats in other states will understand why this young scion of a millionaire house cut such a sorry figure in Massachusetts politics as the gubernatorial nominee of the Massachusetts democracy.

A savant of the Pasteur institute declares that sour milk comes nearest to being the long sought "elixir" of life. The reason is thus explained: "Milk in this condition contains myriads of bacilli which are sure death to disease germs which infest the system seeking some weak point upon which to make an attack. The sour milk bacili, it is asserted, attack the germs as soon as they enter the system and deal death right and left until the enemy is exterminated."

Judge Parker's Letter.

Judge Parker's letter is a clear-cut, straightforward presentation of the real issues in this campaign, without any resort to subterfuge or misrepresentation, such as we had in the letter of his opponent. It is manly, forceful, without bombast, free from cheap tricks, fair and honest. The case of the democratic party as made by its platform and its record is fully presented. The man who is honestly seeking the issues in the present campaign will find them here.

The democratic nominee pays especial attention to four great questions, though he makes reference to others. These four are Tariff Reform, Imperialism, Economical Administration and Honesty in the Public Service. A very considerable amount of space is devoted to these two latter issues because it is apparent to every man who has come in contact with the great business interests of this country, by which is meant not only the big interests but the business interest in a broad sense, that these are the points upon which the present administration record is weakest in the popular mind.

With regard to the questions involved in what has been popularly termed "imperialism," Judge Parker points to the enormous centralization of the government with the tremendous addition to the power of the executive which has followed, and very aptly says that this issue, "which has been thrust upon the country, involves a decision whether the law of the land or the rule of individual caprice shall govern." It could not have been put better. That is an issue which thinking men everywhere are considering seriously; it means: Shall the government be one of constitutionalism or Rooseveltism? The danger involved in the arrogation of unconstitutional powers by the executive branch of the government becomes very real when the occupant of the white house is one whose waking and sleeping hours are filled with dreams of monarchical power.

Judge Parker points out that the republican cry that the revision of the tariff must be given over to "the friends of the tariff" is met by a counter cry in the democratic platform that revision and gradual reduction shall be by the friends of the masses and for the common weal, and not by the friends of its abuses, its extortions and discriminations. The relationship of an over-protecting tariff to the creation and maintenance of the trusts is made clear. The crying abuses for which the present law is responsible, permitting, as it does, American highly protected manufacturers to charge exorbitant prices to the home purchasers, while the same articles are sold at much lower prices to the foreign purchasers, are graphically pictured. The dishonesty of the republican pretense of friendship for reciprocity, measured by the republican performance in preventing the ratification of all reciprocity treaties, is presented and the responsibility for this is placed where it belongs—with the present administration. "President McKinley," Judge Parker points out, "undertook honestly to carry out the purpose of the act," so far as it bears upon reciprocity; but the powers now in control of the republican party have repudiated his efforts, as they have repudiated his words, and the friends of reciprocity can hope for nothing from them.

Judge Parker shows that the democratic party stands for the American merchant marine, which it will aid by all proper legislation, but not by subsidies; he shows the part the democratic party played in bringing about the reclamation of the arid lands of the west, and picturing the magnitude of the work which must be done and the vast amount of money which must be expended through officers of the government, he points to the grave necessity of capable and honest administration, with no possibilities of graft.

The refusal of the republicans to permit an investigation into the executive departments of the government and the fact that such investigation can be obtained only through democratic success, is thus presented:

"Recent disclosures, coupled with the rapid augmentation of government expenditures, show a need of the investigation of every department of the government. The democrats in congress demanded it. The republican majority refused the demand. The people can determine by their vote in November whether they wish an honest and thorough investigation. A democratic congress and executive will assure it."

One of the most interesting passages in the letter is that in which Judge Parker promptly accepts the challenge of President Roosevelt, who, defending the executive pension order, which it is charged was illegal, said: "It is easy to test our opponents' sincerity in the matter. The order in question is revocable at the pleasure of the executive. If our opponents come into power they can revoke this order. . . . Will they authoritatively state that they intend to do this?" To this challenge Judge Parker says:

"This suggests the suspicion, at least, that the order was made to create an issue—that it was supposed to present a strong strategic position in the battle of the ballots. But as the making of that order was in my judgment an attempted, though perhaps unwitting, encroachment upon the legislative power, and therefore unwarranted by the constitution, the challenge is accepted. If elected, I will revoke that order. But I go further and say that being done, I will contribute my effort toward the enactment of a law by both houses of congress and approved by the president that will give an age pension without reference to disability to the surviving heroes of the civil war, and under the provisions of which a pension may be accepted with dignity because of the consciousness that it comes as just due from the people through their chosen representatives, and not as largess distributed by their chief executive."

One other exceedingly interesting reference to the Roosevelt letter is contained in that portion of the letter relative to remedies for the trust evil. It will be recalled that Mr. Roosevelt's letter contained a sneering reference to Judge Parker's mention of the common law, the republican nominee evidently assuming that Judge Parker's reference was either a slip or evidence of ignorance of the law. To this Judge Parker says:

"Whether there is any common law which can be applied and enforced by the federal courts cannot be determined by the president or by a candidate for the presidency. The determination of this question was left by the people in framing the constitution to the judiciary, and not to the executive. The supreme court of the United States has recently considered this question, and in the case of the Western Union Telegraph Co. vs. the Call Publishing Co., to be found in the 181st volume of the United States supreme court reports, at page 92, it decided that common law principles could be applied by United States courts in cases involving the interstate commerce, in the absence of United States statutes specifically covering the case. Such is the law of the land."

In conclusion, Judge Parker epitomizes the campaign issues in these five questions:

"Shall economy of administration be demanded, or shall extravagance be encouraged?"

"Shall the wrongdoer be brought to bay by the people, or must justice wait upon political oligarchy?"

"Shall our government stand for equal opportunity, or for special privilege?"

"Shall it remain a government of law, or become one of individual caprice?"

"Shall we cling to the rule of the people, or shall we embrace beneficent despotism?"

These are the questions which the American voters will ask themselves. Remembering that the democratic party has ever been the party of the people, with Judge Parker, we await the people's verdict, "with calmness and with confidence."

Spend Your Money at Home.

At this time of the year, when the business of the season opens up with a rush, the mails are full of such appeals as the following, bearing the name of a dealer in some one of the numerous necessities or luxuries of life, in a distant industrial center:

"Our Mr. Smith will be at the Blank hotel, in your city, on or about October 3, with a complete line of new goods for the coming season. We hope to have you favor him with a call."

At the same time, the elevator entrances of many of the hotels are almost obscured by placards calling attention to the presence in certain rooms of commercial represenatives of so-and-so, with samples of this-and-that, from which it is proposed to supply the local retail trade.

Right here in Atlanta are to be obtained tailor-made clothes, hats for men and women, shoes, the clothing technically known as ready-made, household goods from rugs to chandeliers, crude and finished building material, market delicatessen and so on almost through the list of necessities and superfluities, fully as good and vastly cheaper than those offered by traveling retailers. The range of selection is as extensive and the articles as well made, with the additional advantage of practically immediate delivery. Why not buy them, then, from local concerns, keep Alanta money in Atlanta and give the industries established here a chance to add to their plants and increase their output?

It is high time to cease bowing down to the glamour which attaches to foreign-made goods, to the neglect and dwarfing of home industries which turn out products of equal excellence. If we are really sincere in our enthusiasm over the resources of this section and in our ambition for the evolution of the city, LET US BEGIN RIGHT NOW AND BUY EVERYTHING POSSIBLE IN THE HOME MARKET, and cease sending to other cities the money which should stay in Atlanta to double itself in home investment. Such a policy will do more to bring to this section the industries it needs and will abet more the uncovering and exploitation of our illimitable resources than a century's publicity by the press or enthusiastic word-of-mouth.

Here is a fair proposition:

Suppose that the individuals or merchants who ignore the home products were accorded similar treatment by the people on whom they depend for a livelihood; how much time would elapse before the life-current of the city's business stagnated?

Very well, then. The man who buys the clothing he wears or the goods he sells or the luxuries or necessities he demands from distant centers, WHEN HE CAN GET THE VALUE OF HIS MONEY HERE AT HOME, is acting an unfair and illogical part when he expects his customers not to pursue a similar course.

We are always glad to welcome the representatives of our-of-town firms but what we insist on is that the purchasing public, the consumer, the wholesaler, the retailer and the jobber give the local competitors of this class the preference when the goods and the prices are evenly matched—practically all the time. This is not opposition or churlishness toward firms from distant cities seeking a market here. It is simply legitimate self-preservation, self-development—supporting and fostering the efforts of the industries which make his city their home and the development of which is the most vital step in the direction of a Greater Atlanta.

A Fortune Hunting Army.

Under the mysterious influences of the present federal administration, the work of Europeanizing our American institutions goes merrily on.

This time it is the army. Major General Henry Clark Corbin, commander of the department of the east, has incorporated in an official report a strong recommendation that officers of the army be not "permitted" to marry without the sanction of the secretary of war, who must be shown that the income of the prospective bridegroom is eminently sufficient for the support of a family.

In short, the officers of the army must, should the Corbin recommendations be approved, turn themselves into fortune hunters. This is the rule in the German army where the kaiser exercises paternal and restraining influence upon his officers. It is the rule in some others of the European armies. Is the American army to be Europeanized in this precious way?

If so, General Corbin should make his recommendation a little more specific. What price shall be put on the heads of blushing young lieutenants, of more mature captains, of staid and sober old colonels? For certainly no officer with a salary less than that of a brigadier could, under the conditions of society contemplated by General Corbin, afford to take a wife just because he happened to love her. A colonel's salary is but $3,850 a year; how long would such a paltry sum as that last in the whirl at Washington or Newport? Perish the thought that a colonel, even though he does not attain that rank until he is somewhere in the vicinity of fifty, should have the temerity to think he can take a wife on such a salary!

In the past, it is true, it has been one of the boasts that army society has not been measured by money; even now there are old fogies, like General Chaffee, for instance, who scout the suggestion that the war department should be turned into a matrimonial bureau; but such men and such ideas are back numbers, as the saying goes. Way for the new regime! Hail the process of merry Europeanization!

No officer of the army should marry until he gets to be a major general and can find a girl with a million!

The Genius of Common Sense.

An effusive admirer of a literary Georgian, whose name is a national synonym for originality, keen humor and genial simplicity of style, once got past the barriers which the modesty of the author had erected about his personality and gushingly congratulated him on his genius.

"Genius!" exclaimed the writer, quiet amusement flickering in his eyes, "there's mighty little genius about it. It's work, and the hardest sort of work. If you knew the matter of fact way I go about my daily stint, the difficulty I have in chaining myself to it sometimes and the obstacles I've labored against in the past and still meet every day, you'd change your mind about genius. Perseverance, self-control and concentration are the plodding tortoises which are succeeding every day in this world, while the cocksure hare of genius lies down to rest or to gloat over his greatness."

Which is an excellent definition of the bulk of the socailed genius of our cruelly prosaic day and time. It is also a rebuke and a hint to a great many men and women who falter by the wayside early in their quest for success, because they see no use in competing with others apparently so much more brilliant than themselves. "For want of a little courage," writes some one, "much talent, even genius, is lost to the world." A man or a woman in a given occupation sees some one else accomplishing work with much greater ease, with more spectacular effect and with a larger financial result than themselves. Becoming speedily discouraged, they proceed to account for their own incompetence, lack of application or persistence by endowing the successful rival with the attributes of genius. Whereas, in nine out of ten cases, had they themselves desired success with the proper intensity, analyzed with an intelligent mind the methods used by other people to procure it, and devoted to its achievement the time and gray matter they spent on complaints and pleasures, they would have realized the same success and with it the truth of the introductory paragraphs of this editorial.

For there is, undoubtedly, a genius of common sense, or rather a genius growing out of the possession of the sense which, to phrase it differently, is common to the vast majority of people. In other words, people owning the ordinary mental equipment, provided they have sound health, vigorous will power and a willingness to sell temporary ease for success, may use the foundation of mother-wit given them to evolve into a condition which, if it is not genius, sufficiently approximates it to serve the larger part of its qualities. And it will be such a good counterfeit as to pass currency with the majority of worldly-visaged people For, after all, whom of us would know real genius if we collided with it on the public highway? For genius seldom goes on dress parade, as does talent and well-developed mediocrity It is not apt at spangles of impromptu wit, as a rule, and it does not walk about, self-labelled, at noonday that all who pass may read.

Thus, the man who dazzles every-day company with pyrotechnic and apropos quotations from the great ones of literature; who has become so saturated with the wit of dead men that it seems his own; who does such a sharp sleight-of-hand in politics or business as to deceive our drowsy eyes; who accomplishes things which appear almost supernatural to our untrained senses, need not drive we of ordinary mold to despair, for he is seldom a genius. The man who has climbed to the top round in the employ of the big modern corporations; who has achieved great heights in the law, medicine, commerce or life in its myriad branches, need not deter you and our ambitious friends from honest, intelligent, persistent effort—for, ten to one, he was at one time, very vividly in his own memory, as commonplace, as plodding, as unvarying from the man at his side as you are today.

But he realized the one imperative ingredient to development and success—hard work. And he used it lavishly.

The same avenue is open to every one else, if they have the wit to find the narrow opening and to labor faithfully along the first few, desperately difficult miles. It means constant vigilance; never-ceasing self-control; clearing away, with effort, the dross in which the ordinary human mind is at first encased—to bring that full-fledged development and power with which Providence crowns the efforts of the man who has energy and willingness as his boon companions. Millions of men have gone to their graves with incompletely developed faculties—because they laid down, supinely, to a tinselly fetich of genius which they believed to have been bestowed on some more fortunate friend in business or art, but which, after all, was only the genius of common sense and hard work.

We do not disparage real genius. It exists now, as it has always, but as always, in very rare instances. Its divine warmth and grow of creative power shines like the full sun against the candlelight of even the most marvelously evolved talent. But of it we need not speak. The average man and woman knows it only vicariously, if the truth is told. Its distant relative, however, self-won ability, bears a distinct family resemblance. Its germ rests with the majority of sormal individuals, whom, if they have the intelligent energy, can develop it into a verisimilitude which will coax that fine success for which the red-blooded man yearns from his first days of maturity.

A Cartoon and Its Answer.

Several of the republican organs are running a syndicated cartoon in which John Sharp Williams, in the role of "southern brigadier" which is such a favorite with the bloody-shirters, is pictured giving the ballot to an unclad Igorrote while lenying it to a venerable, intelligent looking negro in Mississippi. The cartoon bears the title, "Why not begin at home? John Sharp Williams has a ballot for the Igorrote, but none for the Mississippi negro."

It is a fair assumption that this cartoon will be made to do general duty throughout this campaign, for it is a good example of the sort of misrepresentation in which republican newspapers and republican politicians delight.

Misrepresentation is their chief reliance, and there is absolutely nothing else in this picture, look at it from any viewpoint you may. For one thing, the ballot is not denied in Mississippi to the blacks who can stand the test of intelligence and property which the whites have to stand; there is no discrimination on account of color. The republican organs make a great deal out of the fact that Mr. Williams was elected to congress by a vote less than 2,000; but they ignore entirely the fact that he had not even the shadow of opposition at the election. With but one candidate before the people and no suggestion of opposition to him, there is not a congressional district at the north, made up of rural counties as is that of Mr. Williams', in which a vote of any size would be polled. In the primary at which he was nominated there was a large vote, for he had active opposition; but as these republican critics ought to know, and as they do know, once the primary has made its nomination in a district dominated absolutely by one party, its result is accepted and there is not the slightest incentive to bring out a full or even respectable vote at an election whose result is not only a foregone conclusion, but in which there is but the single name before the people.

The other side of the picture is equally erroneous. Neither Mr. Williams nor the democratic party advocates giving to the Filipino—whether he be the savage Igorrote of this cartoon, or the educated and wealthy Tagalo mestizo of Manila—a ballot which will give him the power to have one atom of influence in shaping the control of this American government to which he is, and must ever be, alien.

What the democrats of this country contend for is that there be given the Filipinos exactly what has been given the Cubans. No Cuban has an American ballot; the democrats would remove at once the possibility that any Filipino should have it.

The position of the democratic party is explicitly stated in its platform and has been emphatically restated by its candidate. Here is the platform declaration:

We insist that we ought to do ofr the Philippines what we have done already for the Cubans, and it is our duty to make that promise now, and upon suitable guarantees of protection to citizens of our own and other countries resident there at the time of our withdrawal, to set the Filipino people upon their feet, free and independent, to work out their own destiny.

No suggestion of an American ballot in that, is there?"

As for the ballot in a new Filipino republic, that's for the Filipinos themselves to settle. Americans in general, and democrats in particular, are not worrying themselves about that, nor are they going to. They believe the Filipinos, who are as capable of self-government as the Cubans, should have the same rights that have been given the Cubans. And they believe they should be promised those rights now.

The Latest Cotton Prophecy.

Here is the latest prophet upon cotton. Mark the man and mark his prophecy.

The New York Press introduces him:

McElroy is the most brilliant southern gentleman that has drifted to New York in recent years. For more than a cotton season New Orleans folk regarded him as an oracle. He knows cotton statistics from the ounces a bloom should produce to the number of bales any crop will make before the seed is planted. He drifted to New York and got a place with Cammann & Co., a stock exchange house. R. S. Croker, a son of the original Dick, is a special partner in that firm, having $100,000 invested. From Cammann & Co. McElroy went to J. H. Parker & Co., the titular head of which firm was vice president of the Park bank, president of the United States national bank and president of the Produce Exchange Trust Company. From this house McElroy went to Miller & Co., and now we have—

JEWISH HOLIDAYS AND COLD WAVES.

Commenting upon the possibility of an early frost this season, Hugh F. McElroy, with Miller & Co., said: "Last year I predicted the first frost for October 18, or four weeks after the Jewish New Year. A killing frost came on October 18. This year, following the same custom, I expect a cold wave with frost about October 8. The Jewish holidays are regulated by the moon and so are cold waves."

Cut that out and paste it in your hat. If it comes true, keep your eye on McElroy in the future.

GEORGIA PRESS CONDEMNS MOBS

No Sympathy With the Mob Spirit.

(From The Statesboro Times.)

It is evident that the authorities and the thinking people of the southern states are rapidly coming to the conclusion that it is about time to deal with the mob spirit with a strong hand. That this is true is shown by the action of the grand jury at Huntsville, Ala.; on Wednesday, by the sending of troops to Camilla, in this state, to protect a negro prisoner, by the action of some of the churches at Statesboro in telling those of their members who participated in the lynching near that place that they must either confess and promise to have nothing to do with lynchings in the future, or resign their membership, and by other signs indicating a growing sentiment against mob law.

Governor Candler's Card.

(From The Macon News.)

The voice of Allen D. Candler has always been raised in behalf of the majesty of the law and the dignity of government. Before this distinguished Georgian became governor of Georgia, and during his incumbency of the executive office, and since his retirement from the governorship, he has been a defender of the constitution of the state, an advocate of the enforcement of her laws, and against mob violence and lawlessness of every kind. In a letter published in The Atlanta Constitution today relative to lynch law, ex-Governor Candler makes a strong attack on lynch law. His virile utterances will do good. He writes as a patriot and a statesman, and as a true Georgian who loves his state and her people.

Atlanta's Good Showing.

(From the Macon Telegraph.)

Some days ago The Telegraph contrasted the tax cost of owning property in the two larger cities of this state. The figures have excited some comment, as well as surprise; but even large as they appeared, the fact remains that they compare with the figures from other cities of the union in a most favorable way for our Georgia cities, after all.

For instance, Atlanta's city rate is $12.50 tax on $1,000. In 106 of the leading cities of the United States only six have a lower rate than Atlanta and in every one of them property is returnable at its full cash value, while in Atlanta it is returned at 75 per cent., or three-fourths of the cash value. Only one city of the 106 has a less percentage of returns and a less tax rate than Atlanta.

In New Haven, a city about equal with Atlanta in area, population, public debt, etc., the owner of $1,000 of property must return it at "full cash value" and pay $12.30 taxes; in Atlanta $1,000 of property is returned at $750 and the taxes upon it are $9.37 1-2. The average in the other cities reporting the lower tax rate and higher assessment rate is $11 per $1,000 as against $9.37 1-2 in Atlanta under the 75 per cent. rule of assessment. So the citizen of Atlanta is really better treated than in any of the 106 cities in the list.

These figures bring up the question afresh as to the right rule to be adopted in assessing property for taxation. Common sense and plain political logic dictate the "full cash value" rule, which obtains in most cities and many states. Colorado has recently passed rigid laws to secure honest "full cash value" returns of all property in that state. That rule does no injustice to any citizen, while a below par per centage rule allows large license to tax shirkers and perjurers.

Referring to Atlanta and New Haven again—in Atlanta, on the face of the returns, the per capita wealth is $485, while in New Haven it is about $1,000. But in Atlanta the true return should be $770 per capita. One can seen how Atlanta loses, in the estimates of general observers, by such a comparison. But, if Atlanta's property were assessed at the $77,000,000 which it is worth judging from its 75 per cent. returns of $58,000,000, it would figure as a much wealthier, thriftier city than it now does, and a tax rate of $1 per $100 would raise $770,000 of revenue instead of the $725,000 now raised by the $1.25 rate.

We make these deductions for no other reason than to show how any community hurts itself by substituting per centage for actual figures in the conduct of its fiscal business. Plain horse sense, it seems, is more needed in municipal government than in any other business that affects individual and public interests.

"JUST FROM GEORGIA."

The Slain.

I.

One flashed a dagger in the dreary dark,
And there was crimson on that dagger's mark.

II.

The lonesome Night, with ghostly stars in train,
Hid from Earth's gaze the features of the slain.

III.

The slayer through the sheltering shadows fled:
Yet, looking backward—pitying the dead!

IV.

Another struck an unseen blow, and shed
The innocent blood that made a life run red.

V.

Through hateful days, and all unpitying years,
The blood was shed not washed away with tears.

VI.

For the first, peace—since penitence is well;
And for the other, God—and pangs of hell!

* * * * *

Value of a Fortune.

"Well," said the author, "you should congratulate me now, for I've just inherited a fortune."

"That's fine," replied his friend, "for now you can buy up enough copies of you own book to make the public think it's selling like hot cakes!"

* * * * *

The Way the River Runs.

I.

You got ter go, my chillun, de way de river run:
Up-stream is hard work—shadder-time or sun!
World wants easy sailin' 'for' de work is done:—
You got ter go, my chillun, de way de river run!

II.

De river always gwine ter whar de big sea wait:
Dat's de place it takes you—dat's de openin' gate!
World wants easy sailin':—lissen, ever' one:
You got ter go, my chillun, de way de river run!

* * * * *

Easy Enough.

"How did the editor make his rise in life?"

"Saw the sheriff coming, and climbed to the roof!"

* * * * *

Will N. Harben has captured the Harpers as publishers. But, then—Will had captured the public before he got to the big publishers.

* * * * *

A Fable.

I.

The devil went to God, and said:
"This soul from Thee I claim:
'Tis at Thy gates, uncomforted,
And well I know its name."

II.

Unto the devil the soul was given:
The angels said: "'Tis well!"
It passed from shining courts of heaven
And, fearless, entered hell.

III.

Neither this way nor that it swerved
From fiery wall and dome:
"I did not dream," the soul observed,
"That hell was so like home!"

* * * * *

Commenting on the fact that lightning sometimes makes a display in winter, Brother Williams said: "Hit may be Satan is projickin' roun' ter find some er dem sinners dat done fergot de summer thermometer!"

* * * * *

En if we should hear of a blizzard headed this way, it will only be another evidence of the fact that even blizzards are level-headed, and they know a good country when they see it!

* * * * *

The Hopeful Fellow.

Feller that's always a-hopin',
Though he never may win the prize,
Has a good time,
For the bells seem to chime,
And always he's under blue skies!

* * * * *

It is said that a Kentucky man has discovered perpetual motion. He must be running from some of the feudists in that section.

* * * * *

A Note of Cheer.

The rain will drown the roses—
The violet soon be gone,
But when Winter round us closes
And the mists are coming on,
We will not grieve for winter—
For all the weather's chill,
Forever and forever
The heart knows summer still!

* * * * *

Brother Dickey on Lynching.

"Dis talk 'bout too much lynchin' is on de right line," said Brother Dickey, "but, speakin' fer myse'f, I never wus 'fraid er de lynchers—not in my life."

"You were not?"

"No, suh. Short ez my legs is, I has always been able ter outrun 'em!"

* * * * *

Hope's Friendly Word.

Hope is sayin' sweetly still,
As a friend to friend:
"One more valley, one more hill,
Then the restful end!"
And we know the weary way
Leads at last to perfect day!

* * * * *

"Life in the Lilies" is the title of Mr. Martin Baddle's new volume of verse. That's the ideal life for a poet, for the lilies "toil not, neither spin."

F. L. S.

Eufaula Residence Burns.

Eufaula, Ala., September 25.—(Special.)—The residence of Mrs. W. H. Courtney, together with her store house and a large and varied assortment of general merchandise owned by Mrs. J. C. Hickey, was destroyed by fire this morning at 2 o'clock. The cause of the fire could not be learned. The property was partly covered by insurance, but the loss will be heavy. The fire department could do no service, as the property is situated just beyond the suburbs. This is the third time the occupants have been burned out since residing here. Only a very few of the household effects were saved.

JARRELL'S DEAD BODY FOUND IN HIS STORE

A Pistol Bullet Had Crashed Through His Brain.

MURDER WAS SUSPECTED UNTIL CORONER'S INQUEST

Family Believe Shooting Was Accidental—Store Where Body Was Found Adjoins Residence. Dead Man's Son First Discovered Body—Result of Inquest.

Lying dead upon the floor of his store, with a bullet hole in his head, William H. Jarrell, a merchant, was found yesterday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock by his son and another young man. The coroner's inquest did not result in ascertaining whether there had been a suicide, an accident or a murder, but the evidence tended more to show a death from an accident than from any other cause.

Jarrell lived at 410 Pulliam street, corner of Ormond, and his store connected with his residence. He was cheerful yesterday, although he had been ill a short while ago. At 1 o'clock he ate dinner with his family, and an hour later was found dead with a pistol clutched in his left hand. If he had gone into the store for the deliberate purpose of taking his own life, he gave no such intimation to any member of his family.

The fatal shot was not heard. It chanced that Mr. Jarrell's eldest son, who is grown, went into the store with his cousin and they discovered the dead body, behind a counter used for meat market. When the shot was fired the noise had not reached those in the dwelling.

Murder Was Suspected.

At first there was a strong suspicion that Mr. Jarrell had been murdered, and this theory was worked on, but the pistol in one hand with a cartridge exploded, showed plainly that no outsider had fired the fatal shot.

One strange thing about the tragedy is that the bullet struck Mr. Jarrell on the left side of the head, just above the ear and passed out the right side of the head. Mr. Jarrell was not a left handed man, and the fact that the pistol was in his left hand and the bullet entered the left side of the head, made the family and members of the coroner's jury believe Mr. Jarrell had accidentally shot himself. There is still the further evidence that he told his wife he wanted his pistol so he could grease it.

The Jarrell family moved to the corner of Pulliam and Ormond streets only a few months ago. Mr. Jarrell had been in business on Pine street. There is a very large family, for, besides Mr. and Mrs. Jarrell, there are eight children. Yesterday all the family were at home, and Mr. Jarrell never appeared in better spirits. Rising from the dinner table, he remarked that he believed he would clean and grease his pistol. He was seen with the pistol and then he left the dwelling and walked into the store through a connecting door which closed behind him. That was the last seen of him alive.

The family say they are positive that Mr. Jarrell did not commit suicide. They believe he went into the store to carry his pistol, and that he slipped and fell in some way, and as he did so, the weapon was accidentally discharged.

Evidence at Inquest.

Coroner Stamps held an inquest shortly after the dead body was found and the verdict of the jury was that death resulted from a gunshot wound, but how fired, the verdict did not state.

The evidence before the jury consisted of statements by members of the family. Mrs. Jarrell told about her husband leaving the house and about his having the pistol to clean. She said her husband was never in a more cheerful mood than he was all day yesterday up to the very moment he went into the store.

"I do not believe my husband took his own life," she told the jury, "and I am certain that the pistol was accidentally discharged."

Other members of the family made the same statement as Mrs. Jarrell.

Young Mr. Jarrell, who, with his cousin, found the dead body, said:

"I did not know my father was in the store, and none of us heard the report of a pistol. I walked into the store with my cousin, and discovered my father lying behind the meat market counter. The pistol was in his left hand. From the position of the body I believe my father slipped and fell, and as he did so, the pistol was fired. I know he did not shoot himself deliberately."

Mr. Jarrell had lived in Atlanta three years, coming to the city from Meriwether county. He was about 47 years of age and the father of nine children, eight of whom with their mother survive him.

Mr. Jarrell was a member of the Woodward Avenue Baptist church. His funeral will occur this afternoon at 3 o'clock from the residence and the interment will be at Westview.

His Discreet Preference.

(From The Washington Star.)

"Don't you think you would have greater influence with the masses if you made more speeches?"

"No," answered Senator Sorghum. "I believe in giving anything I have to say to the press. When you make a speech you have to depend on your own grammar, but when you have your remarks printed you have a number of people to straighten it out for you."

KILLED CHILD WITH A STONE

Coroner's Inquest Brings Out a Case of Murder.

The police are investigating a murder which occurred in the suburbs of the city last Friday. The facts in the case were not known until Saturday, when the coroner held an inquest over the body of a dead negro boy.

According to the evidence bought out at the coroner's inquest, Henry Thompson, a negro youth, aged 16 years, is guilty of the murder and the police are looking for him.

Thompson, while walking the street, saw three very small negro boys playing ball in a yard at 11 Lindsay street, which is in Western Heights. He ordered the boys to give the ball to him, and when Joe Ware, one of the boys, aged 8 years, tried to run off with the ball, Thompson picked up a large rock and struck the child with it. The blow was on the left temple. The mother of the child ran out of the house and was just in time to prevent Thompson from striking her son a second blow, as he lay unconscious on the ground.

Thompson made his escape before he could be caught by the police.

The Ware child died Saturday morning. When the coroner held an inquest, an autopsy revealed the fact that the blow on the temple, while it did not fracture the skull, caused particles of the brain to be jarred loose.

Thompson is still at large.

THINK WOMAN WANTED HERE

White Woman Held in Columbus May Be Myrtle Carnes.

Columbus, Ga., September 25.—(Special.) A white woman about 40 years old who gives the name of Hattie Collier is under arrest in this city, thought to be Annie Carnes, alias Myrtle Carnes, who is wanted in Atlanta on a charge of stealing $190 from F. A. Shields, The alleged theft occurred about September 11, Shields then being on a visit to relatives in that city.

The Collier woman came here from Birmingham several days ago and since then has twice been before the recorder on charges of being drunk and disorderly and has been fined both times. A day or two ago she swore out a warrant against Walter Roberson, a young man of Chicago, charging him with stealing four twenty-dollar gold pieces from her. This case is to come up tomorrow. The woman is under a cash bond of $100 to appear as witness in this case. Bailiff J. M. Morrow has come down from Atlanta for the woman, whom he is satisfied is Annie Carnes, and for whom a warrant has been issued, and will carry her back to Atlanta as soon as the case here in which the woman is prosecutor is settled. The police recovered from the woman $130. Her arrest is due to correspondence between Chief Williams and the chief of police of Birmingham.

Bailiff Morrow left for Atlanta with his prisoner this afternoon.

"Dead Man" Comes to Life.

Columbus, Ga., September 25.—(Special) In a difficulty in Girard, Ala., last night Jim Parker knocked Wilt Stevens on the head with a brick, the missile striking him just over the eye. Both are negroes 18 years of age. It was supposed that Stevens was dead, as he gave no signs of life, and the police were telephoned that a murder had been committed. Later the negro revived, to the great astonishment of those about him. Chances are now good for his recovery.

Sunday School Rally.

Columbus, Ga., September 25.—(Special) This was a great day with the Sunday school workers of Columbus. At the First Baptist church this afternoon W. C. Pearce, teachers' training secretary of the International Sunday School Association, addressed the superintendents, officers and teachers of the local Sunday schools and tonight made another address at St. Luke church, where a rally of Sunday school workers was held.

NEW REFORMS FOR IRELAND.

Scheme for Evolution in Methods of Business and Finance.

London, September 25.—The report of the committee on organization of the Irish Reform association, which was adopted at a meeting presided over by Lord Dunraven, at Dublin, on Friday, was issued tonight.

The report outlines an important scheme for the evolution of Irish government in finance and local business. It suggests the constitution of an Irish financial council, composed of 24 members, under the presidency of the lord lieutenant and with the chief secretary for Ireland as vice president, 12 members to be elected by groups of existing parliamentary constituencies, and 12 to be nominated by the crown; one-third of the members to retire every three years.

Americans to Take Road.

Shanghai, September 25.—It is reported in Chinese quarters here that measures are in progress looking to the restoration to American ownership of the Canton-Hankow railroad.

The Art of Correct Dress

Is manifestly a question of attention to the separate details which produce the smart effect.

Every fastidious man has experienced the poise which comes with the consciousness of being well groomed. In fact, America's greatest philosopher said there were times when good dress would impart to the man a composure which even religion could not.

We represent in wide variety Watches, Fobs, Cuff Buttons, Scarf Pins, Signet Rings and other accessories of dress.

MAIER & BERKELE,

31 AND 33 WHITEHALL ST.

ANOTHER BIG ENTERPRISE FOR ATLANTA

The Southern Cotton Oil Company Opens Lard and Soap Department Headquarters Here — Increased Sales in this Section Made This Necessary—Orders Will Be Filled from the Atlanta Office — Sales Product for Export to Liverpool, Hamburg and Copenhagen.

Owing to the constantly increasing demand for their refinery products, The Southern Cotton Oil Company has found it necessary to open here a lard and soap department in connection with their Atlanta District office, which was established three years ago under the direction of Mr. L. A. Ransom. The lard and soap department will be under the immediate supervision of a capable and experienced man.

The Southern Cotton Oil Company has put products on the market that have caught the trade, and the demand from this section for their Snowdrift Lard Compound, Palmatina, Wesson Cooking and Salad Oils, toilet and laundry soaps, has increased so rapidly that in order to meet this demand promptly, through this section and Tennessee, the Atlanta office has been opened.

The Southern Cotton Oil Company has long been identified with Atlanta's business interests. Their mill here was completed 17 years ago and has established in that time an extensive connection with the business interests of this territory. Many of the merchants, seed buyers and ginners who commenced business with the Southern Cotton Oil Company in 1887, are with them now, and have considerably increased their business.

Beginning here with a mill for the manufacture of crude oil, the company has continued to enlarge its business, until at this time it manufactures, in Georgia, everything made from cotton seed. Some of the other companies have crude oil mills in the state, but ship their oil out of the state to the eastern or western refineries to be prepared for the market.

The Southern Cotton Oil Company buys the seed in Georgia and converts the seed into products in Georgia, giving employment to several thousand men not only in crushing the seed, but in the manufacture of the finished products, such as compound lards, salad and cooking oils, toilet and laundry soaps. And because of the excellent quality of these products, and because they are made in Georgia, the Southern Cotton Oil Company is able to get and fill orders from Georgia merchants, and to ship customers promptly, the highest grade of these goods.

The Southern Cotton Oil Company's crude mills are prepared to handle satisfactorily all seed business entrusted to them, and to fill orders for cotton seed meal and hulls in season.

The Company has recently sold several thousand bales of linters for export from Georgia to Hamburg and other foreign ports, and several thousand tons of cotton seed meal for shipment to Liverpool, Hamburg, Copenhagen, and other places, besides supplying home manufacturers of mattresses, pillows, quilts, etc., with cotton seed linters. They are also shipping to consumers and merchants, in Georgia, cotton seed meal and hulls for stock-feeding purposes.

At the request of the Commissioners for Georgia to St. Louis, the Southern Cotton Oil Company presented them with a complete exhibit of cotton seed products, all made in this state. Colonel O. B. Stevens, Commissioner of Agriculture, recently made an official visit to St. Louis, and was so well pleased with the cotton oil exhibit, and the public spirit shown by the company in making this contribution to Georgia's display, that on his return he wrote the District Manager for Atlanta, Mr. L. A. Ransom, a letter expressing his appreciation, in which he said, among other things: "I was really astonished and pleasantly surprised to see the liberality with which you have acted, and the manner in which you have displayed the different products of cotton seed. The cotton oil fountain, which has been placed as a central feature of our main agricultural display, is the chief attraction of the display and one of the main features of the entire Fair. It has caught the attention of the visiting public from all parts of the world.

"Your exhibit is complete in every detail, from seed, meal, hulls, linters, crude oil, through to the refined cooking products and soap made from these oils."

Those Georgians who have visited St. Louis have also expressed their appreciation of this exhibit.

FUNERALS OF VAULT VICTIMS.

Shaft May Be Erected to Ohio School Children.

Cincinnati, September 25.—The funerals of Emma Steinkamp, Amelia Hesse, Edna Thee and Hazel Glover, victims of the collapsed vault at the public school, last Friday, were largely attended at Pleasant Ridge today. Tomorrow the funerals of the five other victims will occur.

As only part of the subscription funds were needed for funeral expenses, it has been decided to erect a monument with the names of all the victims inscribed on the marble shaft. While three of those rescued are still in a serious condition, it is thought that they will recover.

Coroner Weaver will tomorrow resume the inquest, which promises sensational disclosures.

WRIGHT'S CREW HOME AGAIN.

Bark Went Ashore Later and Burned to Water's Edge.

New York, September 25.—Among the passengers who arrived today on board the Ward Line steamer Saratoga from Nassau were Captain Boeman and ten members of the crew of the bark James A. Wright, of Philadelphia, which went ashore at Harbor island September 8 and was lost.

The Wright sailed from Philadelphia August 18 with crude oil for Havana. The vessel drifted ashore September 8, off Harbor island, owing to a strong set of the shoal. She afterwards took fire and the sheaf. She afterwards took fire and became a total loss.

The crew reached Nassau, where the American consul procured their passage home. The James A. Wright was built at Wilmington Del., in 1871. She registered 886 tons and hailed from Philadelphia.

OFF FOR ST. LOUIS THIS AFTERNOON

Governor Terrell and Party To Leave at 4 O'Clock.

Arrangements Have Been Made for Reception of Georgians in World's Fair City—Firemen's Drum Corps to Aid in Making Georgia Day a Success.

The Georgia day special, carrying Governor Terrell, his staff and many other prominent Georgians, will leave Atlanta at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

The special train will also carry the firemen's drum corps and will leave the city with the fire laddies' music rising above the rattle of the car wheels. At 12 o'clock tomorrow the Georgia train will arrive in St. Louis and the travellers will make the final preparations for the big celebration of Wednesday.

The Georgia commissioners to the exposition have been unsparing of themselves in making arrangements for the exercises that will mark the celebration of Georgia's own day at the great fair. Ever since the exposition was opened Georgia's exhibits and Georgia's building have been the subject of much pleasant and admiring comment and the citizens of this state feel that the commissioners have done their whole duty.

It is now the expectation of the whole state that Georgia day will be in keeping with the record already made by the state at the exposition and the passengers on the special which leaves this afternoon will carry with them bright hopes of a delightful week and a glorious Georgia day.

The commissioners who have worked so hard to keep Georgia in a favorable and prominent light before the exposition visitors is made up of the following well-know citizens:

Dudley M. Hughes, Glascock Barrett, Hugh V. Washington, H. H. Tift and F. B. Gordon.

This commission has arranged for special hotel accommodations for the governor and those who are to accompany him on the special train, which leaves Atlanta this afternoon over the Western and Atlantic. Everything possible has been done to make the party's stay in St. Louis a pleasant and memorable one.

Programme for the Day.

The governor will be met on Wednesday morning at the Georgia building by the commissioners after which the following programme will be carried out:

Parade forms in front of Georgia building at 11 a. m. and marches to Hall of Congress, arriving there at 11:30 o'clock.

Introductory remarks will be made by Commissioner General Hughes.

Address of Welcome—President D. R. Francis.

Response—Governor Joseph M. Terrell.

Orator of the Day—Hon. C. E. Dunbar.

"The Georgia Press"—Hon. John T. Boifeuillet.

In the evening from 8 till 11 o'clock at the Georgia building the commissioners will tender a reception to Governor and Mrs. Terrell, the governor's staff and party, Commissioner of Agriculture O. B. Stevens and Mrs. Stevens and President Harvie Jordan, of the National Farmers' Congress.

Commissioner and Mrs. Stevens are already in St. Louis, where the former is assisting the exposition commissioners in perfecting the final arrangements for Georgia day.

The special train which will carry the governor and his party will consist of seven coaches—three Pullmans, a dining car, two coaches for the drum corps and a baggage car.

Among others who will go in the special party whose names were not mentioned yesterday are A. M. Robinson and Hugh Robinson.

RECEPTION GIVEN STUDENTS.

Christian Association of Emory College Entertains New Men.

Emory College, Oxford, Ga., September 25.—(Special.)—The Young Men's Christian Association of Emory college gave a reception to the new students at Marvin hall last night.

Marvin hall, under the supervision of Professor W. L. Weber, has recently been almost wholly remodeled. And it is now by far the handsomest of the halls in Oxford.

Dr. Dickey delivered a speech of welcome to the new students.

The attendance is about twice as large as it has been in the past.

FRENCH ARRIVE FOR FAIR.

Workmen of All Industries Will Visit St. Louis.

New York, September 25.—A delegation of French workmen, sent at the expense of the French government to the St. Louis Exposition, arrived today on board the French Line steamer La Bretagne from Havre.

The industries represented are the manufacturers of musical instruments, cotton, shoes, hats, machinery, tools and railroad supplies. There are also representatives of national labor organizations and experts in mail distributions.

Metin Albert, professor at the French Colonial and Naval Cadet school, heads the delegation of workmen.

Putting Him at Ease.

(From The Chicago Tribune.)

"Now, don't you worry a bit," says the hostess to the guest who has upset a plate of soup on his trousers.

"But I—I—" He wriggled uneasily.

"Don't feel put out over it at all. We made twice as much soup as we would need, anyway."

Wanted No Quarreling.

(From The New York Weekly.)

He (encouragingly)—I'm sure of one thing, my angel. You and I will never quarrel as that couple are doing.

She (with decision)—Indeed we won't. If you ever speak to me as he did to her, I'll call the police.

Make Your Own Ice Cream.

There has just been placed in all the grocery stores, a new preparation called

Jell-O Ice Cream POWDER

which is meeting with great favor, as it enables everyone to make ice cream in their own home with very little trouble. Everything in the package for making two quarts of delicious ice cream. If your grocer can't supply you send 25c. for two pkgs. by mail. Vanilla, Chocolate, Strawberry and Unflavored. Address, The Genesee Pure Food Co., Box 289, Le Roy, N.Y.

EXTRA SESSION MAY BE CALLED

Alabama General Assembly May Convene at An Unusual Time.

Questions Are: Would Extra Session Do Its Work and Quit, and Is There Any Urgent Reason for Its Being Gathered Together?

Montgomery, Ala., September 25.—(Special.)—Would an extra session of the legislature do what it was called to do and quit?

Is there any urgent reason for such a session likely to arise?

On these two questions hang a great deal of discussion just now around the state capitol. The Lusk judiciary bill is with the supreme court, and the number of well posted lawyers who believe it will fail of the approval of that tribunal is far in excess of those who take the opposite view.

A considerable number of citizens believe a special session of the law-makers is inevitable if the bill is declared outlawed; many others hope for and believe a way will be discovered, if not now seen, to make such extra session unnecessary. Certain it is that the acting governor earnestly desires that the necessity will not arise, and it is a pretty fair guess that a large majority of the tax-paying citizens would much rather drop back to the old judiciary systems than to take chances on calling the solons again to the capitol. It is generally understood, too, that Governor Jelks is no more in favor of an extra session than Governor Cunningham, and would be very glad to find when he comes back to his duties in November that there had arisen no real reason for such assembling.

With Supreme Court.

The prospects of the legislature being invited to the capitol for an unexpected meeting lie with the supreme court, which will come together in special session next Thursday to pass upon the decision of the Hon. J. C. Carmichael, chancellor of the northwestern division, that the famous Rusk judiciary act, which barely wiggled through the last meeting of the legislature, did not, in a legal sense, pass at all; that there is no such law, because the bills purporting to establish it were never regularly adopted by the two houses. The lawyers of the state, in large measure, expect to see Chancellor Carmichael sustained. Attorney General Massey Wilson, however, takes the position that the bill has a show. He has studied the records and thinks there is enough of legality to make it hold. He is well fitted to express opinion on it, too, for the reason that he is not only a good lawyer, whose practice has given him especial insight into matters of this kind, but was for some time clerk of the lower house of the legislature and is familiar with the machinery by which laws are passed. As a matter of fact, he is especially well posted on this identical measure, having looked into it at the time of its passage.

Interesting Speculation.

It is interesting, if not always instructive, to speculate on what might happen if the horses of state decided, after they were turned loose on the capitol track, to do a little running on their own hook. They might refuse to train exclusively as designated by the executive call and turn aside into unsuspected and dangerous fields. The big strong box over in that part of the building presided over by the Hon. J. Craig Smith is bulging out with promises to pay, on which the indorsment of Uncle Sam, directly or indirectly, has been affixed. Even the least informed citizen is aware that this is a condition that the average representative of the dear people will do much to change. Could the executive restrain the enthusiastic members and prevent successful attack on this hoard? Few believe so. The state, as the matter now stands, is well calculated to agree with the sentiment of the Colorado gambler, when he said that he was sorry to take the stakes, but he "needed the money." Appropriations already made will utilize quite a portion of the cash now on hand, though there is no immediate prospect of the state becoming bankrupt.

Much Power Given.

Considerable power is given even an extra session of the legislature by the new constitution. Section 76 stiplates that "when the legislature shall be convened in special session, there shall be no legislation upon subjects other than those designated in the proclamation of the governor calling such session, except by a vote of two-thirds of each house. Special sessions shall be limited to thirty days." Trus it is seen that with a vote of seventy in the house and seventeen in the senate the legislature might proceed to the discussion and passage of anything it desired. This power is so dangerous in its lack of limitations that the acting governor, who has left his Ensley patients to minster to the body politic of the great state of Alabama, is going to do some tall thinking and insist on some eminently sensible reasons before he will authorize a legislative pilgrimage to the capitol this good year. In a word, this same governor, who has deserted for the nonce, his Esculapian allegiance, has made up his mind to refrain from calling any extra session if the showing of necessity is not undeniably and irreproachably gilt-edged, and those who have had dealings with him have discovered that he is wonderfully "set in his ways" when he determines on any line of action.

These Might Bob Up.

There are a number of things that an extra session might feel called upon to take in hand. The constitution anticipated that there should be provided a municipal code and that laws should be made regulating corporations in their minor management, but such statutes were not provided. While the solons were busy contending over a house bill and a senate bill providing for a municipal code, both claiming superiority for its own particular production, and emphasizing anew the old dog in the manger story, the door of adjournment was closed in their faces and many municipalities were left high, and some mighty dry. As a result, they have been emblazoning on the bill boards and fences Tom Watson's famous but ungrammatical interrogation, until they would come down here fully determined to force the boys to make good for their former failures. If any man thinks these weary town council souls would not bring down their troubles and lay them all down at the feet of Mars. Goldsby and Mars. Tunstall, he is poorly informed as to the confidence of the average voter in the ability of the legislature to provide anything desired from forcing his neighbor to move his fence to the giving of pensions and distribution of garden seeds.

The Lusk Offspring.

Just what the solons might do in the way of providing a new judiciary schedule is also problematical. They were as partial to the Lusk law as a certain Mephistophelan individual is reputed to be of holy water, and the chances of reenactment of that well advertised measure are decidedly below par. The paternal ancestor of the much-discussed act, the Honorable John A. Lusk, of Marshall county, sat up with the youngster during the closing hours of the regular session until both were fairly tuckered out, and finally chucked him (or she or it) into the commonwealth crib in such rough and irregular way that he (or she or it) has had the very hardest work to retain a resting place. A bill in the same class was that of the Jefferson County Consolidated court, which was tossed out of legal compasy by the supreme court, and many fear that the Lusk production will have to get out and become a part with it.

However much the governor may desire to avoid a special session, and the best citizens may hope that he will not be forced to it by the necessity for organization and order in the courts, it is a fact that the chances for it will be very good if the Lusk law is invalidated by the supreme court. Things judicially will be left in bad shape, and while it is hoped, and by some believed, that all the judicial sub-divisions may resume their old lines and conditions, and be lawful, very many fear that they can not. The ghosts of troubled courts and doubtful jurisdictions may so fill the executive office that all the brooms available will not drive them out. Walker county may come with its shorn powers and cry, "why this divorcement of my ability to litigate and feed my lawyers, and from whence am I deprived of the right to make my own people be good?" Madison, which killeth the negro without rhyme or reason, may call for court certainty that the spirits of outraged law come no more from the tombs and cry its shame from the house tops. The pony circuit would like a line on its right of existence, no doubt, while Clay and Jefferson might be expected to seek to know why they are made powerless in their own door yards. The opinion is general that the governor is going to have trouble with all these apparitions, but confidence is expressed that he will not at the end find himself unable to satisfy them to the extent of making an extra session unnecessary.

New Turn Taken.

Montgomery, Ala., September 25.—(Special.)—The movement for a receivership for the St. Nicholos Hotel Company, of Birmingham, took an unexpected turn before United States Judge Thomas G. Jones in his office here yesterday. He held that his court had no jurisdiction, and gave the attorneys for the side seeking a receivership until next Tuesday to file briefs and make a showing that the ground was not well taken. The style of the case is John Payne v. J. A. Stubblefield and Thomas G. Hewless, Jayne seeking to have a receiver appointed to settle up the affairs of the business. The latter is a resident of Cincinnati.

The showing of non-jurisdiction was on the plea that Stubblefield, one of the defendants, was not and is not a citizen of Alabama, but of the District of Columbia; also that those laws which would apply if he were a citizen of some state are inactive in the case, not applying to the District of Columbia, which is not a state. This was presented by the side seeking to avoid a receiver and left the other fellows nothing to do but to get up information and file it by the time specified by the court next Tuesday.

Two Negro Assaults.

A strange negro man made two successful attempts at assault on negro women here yesterday morning, one of the victims being Lola Richardson and the other unknown. The Richardson woman says that she was walking by the railroad track when she heard a negro woman cry and saw her try to pull away from a negro man. She finally got away from the man and ran across the fields, escaping. The negro man then ran after the Richardson woman, she says, and caught her before she could get away. He dragged her into the woods and assaulted her, holding a pistol over her all the time. He then followed her almost to her home, saying as he let her go that he ought to have killed her, as he expected her to tell it anyway. The man then ran off into the woods and escaped. The police are after him.

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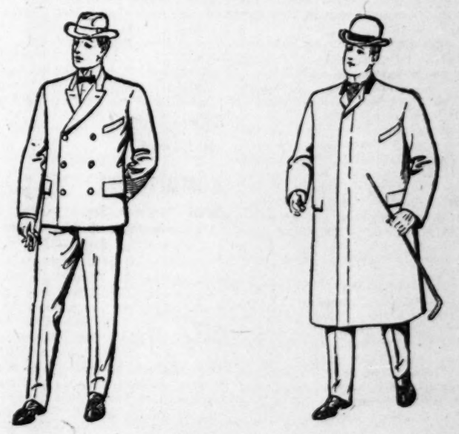
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BELIEVE PEOPLE WILL WIN FIGHT

Atlantans Talk of Suit to Prevent Just Freight Rates.

President Maddox and Vice President Jones Look for Long Legal Battle, But Are Confident of Victory—New Rates Not in Effect Today.

Among the Atlantans who have been active in the fight against freight discrimination there is a difference of opinion as to the outcome of the fight in the courts against Atlanta's effort to secure just rates. Some are inspired with resolute hope and others fear that relief has been postponed to the distant future, if it is ever secured.

R. F. Maddox, president of the chamber of commerce, feels that the railroad commission is sure to win in the end. He had just returned from the American Bankers' convention, held recently in New York, when he was asked yesterday afternoon to express himself on the situation.

"I heard of the matter for the first time when I purchased a Constitution on the train this morning," said he. "I was astonished at what had been done. It looks like the railroads mean to fight every inch of the ground, and the only thing for us to do is to fight it out with them.

"I am sorry that suit was filed. I think the railroads have made a mistake in taking the matter into the courts. The chamber of commerce is much interested in the fight for fair rates and the chamber has hoped that effective rates would soon be established. But now that hope is dampened. It looks like a losg litigation is inevitable. But from the time the railroad commissioners consumed in making up their minds after the evidence had been heard I feel sure they have so decided the matter as to be able to maintain their position.

"In New York I found all eyes turned toward the south. Money is easy there and investors have come to feel great confidence in southern securities, municipal and otherwise. They realize that the south is rich in resources and that she is riding on a wave of prosperity that means great and lasting development. In the light of these facts I regret to hear of anything that tends to retard the growth and development of any section of the south, especially my own section and my own home—Atlanta."

Vice President Jones Talks.

Sam D. Jones, the well known manufacturer, and vice president of the Atlanta Freight bureau, says it is a good thing to have Atlanta's exact rights determined by judgments of court.

"I was not very much surprised," said he, "when I heard of the filing of that suit yesterday. I have not believed at any time that the railroads were going to give us more than they would be obliged to under the law, and I felt, also, that they would resist anything of consequence done by the commission. Personally I am perfectly willing for the courts to pass on our rights, and the sooner this is done the better. This is a matter we are all interested in, and the people should stand by the freight bureau and the state and support them in this fight to the very end."

B. M. Blount, another well-known manufacturer, did not take as cheerful a view of the situation. Said he:

"When the commissioners first announced the reduction in local rates I thought it was a good thing. But I'm rather dubious now concerning its advantage even to the manufacturers or to anybody else in Georgia. It looks to me that by taking up the local rate first they have given the railroads a chance to block the matter for maybe two or three years, while the case is pending, and gives the commissioners an excuse for doing nothing with the port rate case, which is the most important feature of the whole matter.

"These little reductions in local rates might help a few manufacturers if they were inforced, but they would not by any means benefit the general public. Only a proper reduction in rates to the ports would bring the desired relief to all classes. Without being a lawyer, it seems to me that it was really a misfortune that the commissioners took up the local rates before taking up the port rates."

A Great Legal Battle.

The reduced rates promulgated recently by the Georgia railroad commission will not go into effect today as was ordered by the commission and, it is generally conceded, a legal battle royal to determine Atlanta's right to relief from rate discrimination is now on.

The first aggressive step of the railroads was the petition filed Saturday in the United States circuit court. This petition was not in the name of any railroad, but the party plaintiff is the Central Trust Company, of New York, trustee for the holders of $7,000,000 second preference income bonds, issued nine years ago by the Central of Georgia.

Not only is there no railroad a party plaintiff, but the Central of Georgia is, itself, made a defendant and is included in the restraining order issued by Judge Newman, forbidding the reduced rates being put into effect.

However, the suit filed Saturday will be a test case, and upon its result the railroads hang their hopes. While the railroads maintained a stolid silence for days after the promulgation of circular 301, the public expected resistance on their part and, it is apparent, they intend to sit back and watch the outcome of this suit instituted by the Central Trust Company.

In fact, under the order issued by Judge Newman the reduced rates cannot be put into effect at all until the case is decided, for the complainant in this suit declares that, if this be permitted, the Central, being restrained from itself putting into effect the reduced rates, it cannot compete with other Georgia roads and will, therefore, be unable to pay interest on the bonds held by the plaintiff trust company.

Judge Newman has set the case for a hearing on October 28, at which time it is probable Attorney General Hart and the lawyers employed by the Atlanta freight bureau will appear before the court on behalf of the commission and, through the commission, the people of every community now suffering from freight rate discrimination. The interests of the railroads, prosecuted in the name of the Central Trust Company, will be championed by A. H. Joline, of New York, and Alex King, of Atlanta, and, perhaps, other attorneys.

Commission Soon to Meet.

In the meantime, the railroad commission will meet at its offices at the capitol on Friday and will resume its consideration of the jobbing rates. While the commission is prohibited from further reducing rates, it may still consider prospective reductions, which can be all arranged beforehand and promulgated when the case is finally won by the commission, a thing those who have studied the matter confidently expect.

At any rate, a war to the bitter end is now on, and will be watched with the keenest interest by those who desire to see Atlanta and other Georgia communities freed of the burden of rate discrimination.

BULLETIN GIVEN HIGHEST PRAISE

Valuable Information Furnished by Department of Agriculture.

Many letters have been received at the office of Hon. O. B. Stevens, commissioner of agriculture, regarding the recent bulletin. No. 41, issued by the department dealing with commercial fertilizers and chemicals. All of these letters have expressed in highest terms the appreciation of such a valuable work of information that of a necessity must find a place in thousands of homes in Georgia where the information contained is certain to bring about beneficial results.

Not only does this bulletin include the fertilizer law, but also fertilizer formulae for all kinds of crops, all of which are presented in a concise and comprehensive way that everyone can understand. Feeding formulae and tables of analyses of commercial fertilizers for the season of 1903-'04 help to make this book one of the most valuable and instructive documents that have been published in a long time.

One of the features of this book is the report giving the figures for the number of tons of fertilizer sold in Georgia for this season. These figures are the record breakers in the history of the state and show a total of 689,916.72 tons up to September 1. By the close of the season, Otober 1, these figures will reach a grand total of 700,000 tons.

Dr. J. M. McCandless, state chemist, includes some most interesting and valuable analytical data on pure and adulterated food stuffs, which are discussed and also presented in table form. It will be remembered that for a long time Dr. McCandless has urged repeatedly and worked conscientiously for the passage of a general pure-food law for Georgia.

Altogether this work which has been sent out by the agricultural department has been received with genuine appreiation in all parts of Georgia and Commissioner Stevens is the recipient of enthusiastic and deserving praise.

LIFE DEPARTED BY FLEISHMANN

Millionaire Baker, Who Established "Bread Line" Dies in New York.

New York, September 25.—Louis Fleischmann, the millionaire baker and philanthropist, died here early today at his home of paralysis. Mr. Fleischmann was born in 1836, near Olmutz, Moravia. He fought in the war of 1866 against the Prussians and won distinction in the battle of Sadowa. He remained in the army until 1874 when he resigned to emigrate to America.

He opened a model bakery in New York soon afterward and at Christmas, in 1876, he established the unique charity known as the "bread line," and ever since has distributed unsold bread nightly to all who applied. The "bread line" of applicants grew until as many as 500 loaves a night were handed out, and in the winter cups of hot coffee were given with the bread. Mr. Fleischmann also established an employment bureau, went personally among the unfortunates in his "bread line" night after night and found work for many men.

His wife, three sons and two daughters survive him.

COMMITTEES WILL MEET.

Will Prepare Reports for the Next Session of the General Council.

This is committee week at the city hall and all of the standing committees of the general council will meet before Saturday night for the purpose of preparing reports upon the measures referred to them during the last session of council.

One of the most important meetings of the week will be that of the finance committee, Alderman Inman chairman. This meeting will be held tomorrow in the office of Mayor Howell. It is the general opinion that the committee will undertake the work of writing the October apportionment sheet, which must be submitted to the general council during the meeting of next Monday.

NATION'S GUESTS LEAVE.

Parliamentarians Leaving for European Homes After Seeing America.

Washington, September 25.—The members of the Inter-Partiamentary Union, who have been in Washington for several days, left today for New York, where they will complete their tour as the guests of the nation.

Many of them will leave at once for their European homes, while others, particularly the French group, will remain in this country for a few weeks. Count Albert Apponi, of Hungary, president of the chamber of deputies and a member of the union, took luncheon with the president today and for more than an hour discussed political matters with the chief executive, particularly as to the president's action regarding a second peace conference.

Dr. E. Delbert, of Paris, one of the French group, has lost his letter of credit for 1,200 francs, his return ticket to rFance and a sum of money. He discovered his loss as he was leaving a theater last night.

CAMPAIGN IS ON FOR AMENDMENT

Hard Work Is Being Done for Local Taxation for Schools.

An interesting pamphlet regarding the proposed amendment to the constitutional provision for local school taxation is just now being issued by State School Commissioner Merritt on behalf of the educational campaign committee, which has in charge the task of arousing interest through the state in the matter of local school taxation.

The educational campaign committee is composed of the following:

Chancellor Walter B. Hill, Bishop Warren A. Candler, Hon. Hoke Smith, State School Commissioner Merritt, ex-Governor W. J. Northen and Professor M. L. Duggan.

This committee has been holding educational rallies in all parts of eorgia for several months past, for the purpose of arousing interest in educational matters generally, but more particularly in the proposed amendment to the constitution regarding local taxation for school purposes.

The pamphlet which the state school commissioner is now issuing is designed to supplement the work being done by speakers at educational rallies. It is intended for and is being distributed all over the state.

The first alticle contained in the booklet is the proclamation of the governor submitting the proposed amendment to the people of the state. This proclamation contains the text of the act of the legislature adopting the amendment. This amendment provides that the right to adopt local taxation may be extended to militia and school districts as well as to counties and municipalities and that it shall be adopted whenever two-thirds of the votes cast are for it, instead of two-thirds of the registered vote as the law now stands.

In addition the pamphlet contains articles by many well-known educators and citizens, some being contributions directly for this purpose and others being speeches delivered at educational rallies. Among the contributors are:

Bishop C. K. Nelson, Chancellor Hill, Hon. G. W. Williams, ex-State School Commissioner Glenn, County School Commissioner H. E. Smith, of Jefferson county; State School Commissioner Merritt, Superintendent Lawton B. Evans, of Richmond county; Hon. Hoke Smith and R. F. Crittenden.

MAY INCREASE LIQUOR LICENSE

Strong Sentiment in Augusta Against Prohibition Election.

Augusta, Ga., September 25.—(Special.) The Baptist and Methodist churches of the city were crowded by large congregations at all the services today to hear the sermons that were scheduled to be preached against the liquor traffic as it is carried on in this city.

The people were not disappointed, for in most instances the sermons were strong and well delivered and all of them were free from bitter personalities. In no instance did the preachers say harsh things about either the city council who had denied their petition to turn down two licenses or the men of the city who are in the liquor business. The discourses all partook of the strongly argumentive style.

Rev. S. R. Belk, pastor of St. James church, who was expected to deliver one of the strongest sermons of the day on the subject under discussion, did not preach on it at all. He took the position that since the mayor had called a special meeting of council to discuss the liquor question with the ministerial alliance that it would be well to have very little to say on the subject until after the meeting. There was nothing sensational in any of the sermons.

It is the general opinion in the city tonight that council may decide to raise the liquor licenses to, at least, $500, instead of $200, as they are at present. It may further develop that the liquor limits will be confined to the business section of the city.

It is generally conceded that the prohibition election will not materialize, as the opposition to anything of this kind is too pronounced in the city. There is, however, a pronounced high license sentiment, and The Chronicle is leading the fight for a higher license and centralization.

QUIET SUNDAY AT ROSEMOUNT

Judge Parker Receives Pledge of Support From Colorado.

Esopus, N. Y., September 25.—Judge Parker spent a quiet Sunday. He attended church service at Kingston.

Judge Parker received a telegram today from the democratic convention at Denver as follows:

"The democracy of Colorado in convention assembled sends to you greetings, with the assurance of its loyal support in November and of the five electoral votes of this state in the next electoral college."

COTTON CROP OFF ONE-THIRD.

Receipts at Covington Average About 200 Bales Daily.

Covington, Ga. September 25.—(Special) The cotton receipts here for the month of September have been heavier than ever before for the same month the daily average being about 200 bales, while last year not more than 500 bales in all had been marketed up to this time. N. S. Turner, the big cotton buyer here, has received over the Central railroad from points in Newton, Jasper and Putnam counties more than 2,500 bales up to and including September 24, while last year at this time his shipments had not reached 500 bales.

The staple is being sold almost as rapidly as it is being gathered and if the weather conditions continue favorable the bulk of the crop will have been picked out and sold by the 15th of October. The crop in this section has been cut off fully one-third by the late drought.

ANOTHER HOTEL WILL BE ERECTED

Dabney, George and Levi Scoville Will Own New Structure.

It Will Be Built on Mitchell Street East of Madison—Brothers Will Meet Wednesday in Atlanta for Final Conference.

A handsome six-story European hotel, to be located on the north side of Mitchell street, 100 feet east of Madison avenue, is now being contemplated by the Scoville brothers, who have been identified for years with the hotel business in Atlanta.

The site has already been purchased by Dabney Scoville, proprietor of the Hotel Marion, and the plans for the proposed structure have been drawn by Architect G. L. Norrman. On Wednesday the two other Scoville brothers, George W. and Levi, will meet with Dabney Scoville in Atlanta and decide definitely in regard to the new hotel.

The plans drawn by Architect Norrman are for a structure of light brick and stone, six stories high and containing besides offices, cafe, bar, billiard and parlars, 100 rooms. The lot on which the hotel will be erected fronts 68 feet on Mitchell street and runs back 137 feet to a 20-foot alley. It cost Dabney Scoville about $20,000 and the three brothers will erect a building costing in the neighborhood of $75,000, making the total investment in land and building about $100,000.

The site is considered an exceptionally fine one and was purchased by Dabney Scoville, personally, from Will Ansley about seven months ago. The proposed hotel will be operated on a strictly European plan and the building itself will be an architectural ornament.

At present Dabney Scoville is running the Marion hotel, which popular hostelry he has controlled for several years past. He still has one year from September 1 remaining on his present lease and will today sign a lease for another five years from September 1, 1905. W. H. Kiser, who owns the Marion, will spend several thousand dollars in improving and renovating the building, thereby increasing its attractiveness materially. Mr. Scoville will continue in active control of the Marion even though the new hotel is built.

His brothers, George W. and Levi, own the Wigwam at Indian Springs, which well known and popular inn is now managed by the first mentioned of the two brothers. They also control the Alabama hotel at Anniston, which the last named of the brothers manages. The plans drawn by Architect Norrman are at present in his hands for inspection.

The Scoville brothers are known far and wide through the south as successful hotel men, having been identified at different times with several of Atlanta's largest hotels, notably the Kimball, the Aragon and the Marion. They have a large following among the travelling men who pass through Georgia and any hotel enterprise they might enter would not lack for patrons.

They believe that there is a splendid opportunity for a handsome, modern hotel, conducted on a European basis, in the vicinity of the new union depot, and are intending backing this faith with a big investment.

If the new hotel is built Dabney Scoville will put in his lot and a sum of money and his two brothers will put in their pro rata share of money, making each one of the three brothers an equal partner in the enterprise.

GOOD SHOW AT TUSCALOOSA.

A Large Audience Attends "Reveries of a Bachelor."

Tuscaloosa, Ala., September 25.—(Special.)—One of the largest audiences ever seen at the Academy of Music gathered there last evening to witness the "Reveries of the Bachelor," a couple of short plays and several clever specialties. The proceeds went to the Emergency hospital and a large sum was realized. The following was the programme: "Reveries of a Bachelor." The Bachelor, Dr. W. D. Partlow; his Old Fashioned Girl, Miss Annie Buck; his Boyhood Girl, Miss Ruth Olmstead; his College Girl, Miss Nell Hopkins; his Tennis Girl, Miss Annabell Pearson; his Fencing Girl, Miss Bettie Hays; his Shirt Waist Girl, Miss Stella Browne; his Ball Room Girl, Miss Yanita Cribbs; his Horse Show Girl, Miss Anna Moody; his Boating Girl, Miss Mary Parker; his Greek Girl, Miss Maude Walker; his Spanish Girl, Miss Lucile Therington; his Dancing Girl, Miss Lucia Van Hoose; his Persian Girl, Miss Myrtle Merrill; his Flower Girl, Miss Margaret Little; his Gypsy Girl, Miss Honor Monnish; his Opera Girl, Miss Annie Searcy; his Riding Girl, Miss Bessie Donoho; his Summer Girl, Miss Alice Ashley; his Red Cross Nurse, Miss Eddimae Hester; his Actress, Miss May Aldrich; his Hunting Girl, Miss Claude Hawkins; his Country Girl, Miss Abbie Fitch Searcy; the Widow, Miss Ellene Nabors; the Pride, Miss Annalee Fitts. The Silent System, Miss Bettie Aldrich and Tom Garner. "Goodby, Liza Jane," Miss Mary Ella Berry. "Love's Dilemma," Miss Mary Emily Fitts. "Under the Shade of the Palms," Mrs. T. A. Hargrove. "Goodby," Archie McKachlin. Specialty, Julian Herbert Perkins. "Tell Me, Dusky Maiden," Miss Anna Moody, Miss Mary Hewell Nabors, Tom Garner and R. T. Nabors. "When the Greek Meets the Greek," Miss Bettie Aldrich, Miss Mary Hewell Nabors, S. H. Sprott and B. T. Nabors.

DAUGHTERS NAME DELEGATES.

List of Those Who Will Attend St. Louis Convention.

Covington, Ga., September 25—(Special) The following delegates have been appointed by the local chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy, to attend the national convention of the United Daughters of the Confederacy at St. Louis October 4: Mrs. John A. Porter, Mrs. William D. Travis, Mrs. John W. Lee and Mrs. Harry S. Stone. Mrs. John B. Davis, Mrs. Clyde Brown, Miss Sara Simms and Miss Flora Carr were also selected to attend the state meeting which convenes at Elberton next month.

Something Different.

To secure it is the ideal in every choice of wedding presents and our suggestions in all materials are so colored. With an eye to value, we insist also upon elegance and beauty.

DAVIS & FREEMAN, Jewelers.

Successors to J. P. Stevens & Bro.

BRIDAL SUIT IS HIS SHROUD

Pierson Fell to Death While Accompanying His Fiance.

Savasnah, Ga., September 25.—(Special.)—In the suit in which he was to have been married Wednesday, September 28, the body of R. M. Pierson will be interned Tuesday at Sumter, S. C., in the family burial ground. The body will leave tomorrow morning for Sumter.

Mr. Pierson's remains will be accompanied by Miss Leah Westendorff, the young lady of Charleston who was to have been his bride. Mr. Pierson was with her, and her mother, Mrs. James E. Westendorff, when he met his death.

At the time he was about to assist the ladies to alight from a street car, having himself stepped from the car, when he lost his balance and fell, striking his head and never regaining consciousness. He died a few hours after his fall.

LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining uncalled for in the Atlanta, Ga., postoffice for week ending September 24, 1904. Persons calling for same will please say "Advertised" and give date.

One cent must be paid on each letter.

Ladies' List.

A—Miss Laura Atkinson, Norah Armsky, Mrs J R Atkinson, Mrs C M Anderson, Mrs Kattie Allen, Mrs Mary Adams.

B—Miss Mollie Battle, Miss Elizabeth Blake, Miss Brown, Miss Sarah Brown, Miss Matie Bryan, Miss Lizzie Blalock, Annie Boyd, Mrs Anna Bwyer, Mrs E L Bertram, Mrs H A Bowden, Mrs Endie Boyd, Mrs Maggie Burk, Mrs H W Burs, Mrs Kattie Briscoe, Mrs Maxie Brady, Mrs S A Bagwell, Mrs E L Barr, Mrs W B Beasley, Mrs Georgia Baker.

C—Miss Sallie Claf, Miss Emma Capers, Miss Louise Clark, Miss Blanche Cook, Miss Maude Collins, Mary J Cochran, Lula Carvey, Martha Cavin, Mrs M R Cranston, Mrs W H Carter Mrs W F Coates, Mrs Feti Calens, Mrs Laura Callahan, Mrs T A Conklin, Jr., Mrs W J Cohen, Mrs Clara Cody, Mrs C C Carter, Mrs G W Council, Mrs N H Campbell, Mrs M J Calvin, Mrs M W Comer.

D—Miss Clara Darling, Mrs T F Day, Mrs Ella Dunn, Mrs A A Dozier, Mrs A M D'Autrey.

E—Miss Nellie Eavins, Mrs Georgia Ellsene.

F—Miss Fannie Fisher, Miss Nellie Farley, Miss Daisy Fair, Miss Mattie Foster, Fannie Franklin, Mrs M B Flynt, Mrs Mattie Farrass.

G—Miss Jephyr Green, Miss Myrtle Gibs, Miss Stella Gilham, Miss Daizy Gresatt, Annie Green, Mrs L Grunt, Mrs Leala Greason, Mrs Z F Gibson, Mrs Ella Garrington, Mrs M W Garnie, Mrs S M Garrison.

H—Miss Dora Hudson, Miss Julia Hughes, Miss Ancy Hanes, Miss Kattene Hanes, Miss Laler Haynes, Miss Josephine Howard, Miss Sarah Hodges, Miss Carrie Howard, Miss Ril Lora Howhart, Anna Harley, Marget Hammon, Mary Hartness, Mrs Thos W Hughes, Mrs W B Hollingsworth, Mrs M J Herris, Mrs Mary Henderson, Mrs Bertha Howard, Mrs M Hudson, Mrs Head, Mrs Z I Herrin, Mrs Mary L Hawkins, Mrs E C Hawkins, Mrs S Hook, Emma Hendrix.

I—Miss Mary Johnson, Miss Fannie Jiles, Miss Julia James, Miss Lilly Jeffin, Miss Eliza Johnson, Miss Jones, Mrs Alice Jones, Mrs Jessie Jones, Mrs Rachel Johnson, Mrs Leather Jones, Mrs Well Johnson.

K—Miss Rose Kimbrow, Miss May Killingsworth, Miss Lonuie Kerr, Miss Christine King, Mrs B F King, Mrs Racfial H Knight, Mrs Nannie King.

L—Miss Ella S Long, Miss Rebecca Latteon, Julia Lewis, Miss Susie Linely, Mrs Laura M Lake.

McMiss Susie McGowan, Miss Emma McNear, Annie May McAlpine, Mrs. Addie McEvoy.

B—Miss Bessie Manning (2); Miss Etta Matthews, Miss Maggie Martin, Miss Ethel Mossabs, Miss Susie Martin, Laura Mitchell, Mrs H H Mixon, Mrs Mary Mason, Mrs Leller Myder, Mrs E S Myrie, Mrs Fred Marsh, Mrs Allen Mayr.

N—Miss Rena Neal, Miss Mandy Nifuger, Mrs W M Nelson.

P—Miss Margie Pudacu, Miss Rosa Padle, Mrs Florence Phinazel, Miss Hattie Pertson, Miss Rebecca Pennin, Miss Aquilla Pope (col.); Miss Annie Parker, Miss Mary Pope, Mrs E L Patton, Mrs Georgia Parish (2); Mrs. Pitway, Mrs Ramie Palmer, Miss May Patrick, Mrs J M Pike.

R—Miss Annie Reese, Miss Emma Remmond, Miss Robbie Roy, Miss Mary Roche, Miss Emma Reed, Miss Minnie Roberts, Henrietta Radin, May Rollins, Miss Nettie L Raymond, Mrs J W Ross, Miss Lizzie Rogers, Miss Ellen Read, Miss Mary Rice, Miss Nat Raines.

S—Miss Florida Stokes, Miss Margaret Sherman, Miss Sallie Stans, Miss Mollie Stewart, Miss Sarah Stocks, Miss Lela Stamps, Mary Louise Scott, Julia Sales, Mrs Lula Shads, Mrs Lacy Stamps, Mrs Maggie Stephenson, Miss Victoria Stillwell, Mrs M L Smithson, Mrs Mattie Stevens, Mrs R L Sellers, Mrs Annie Skelton, Mrs Laura Seebrom, Mrs Lou Sellers, Mrs Annie Skelton, Mrs Laura Seebrom, Mrs Lou Sellers, Miss Minnie F Scott, Mrs Victoria Spenver, Mrs B M Sherman, Mrs Mary Small.

T—Miss Carrie Thrash, Miss Nellie Bell Temple, Miss W B Towey (2); Miss Della Tanner, Mrs Mary Tuggle, Mrs Mary E Tate.

V—Miss May Van Dever.

W—Miss Bessie Woolfolk, Miss May Watson, Miss Lizzie West, Miss Emma Wehgtes, Miss Bertha Williams, Sarah Wilson, Annie May Williams, Mrs J C White, Mrs John Wisn, Mrs Angeline Winbush, Mrs Lena Williams, Mrs W W Wadsworth, Mrs Lula Winston, Mrs Luela Williams; Mrs Ella Williams; Mrs G R Wells, Mrs Samuel White, Mrs C Wilson, Mrs Reggie White, Mrs Mamie Ward, Mrs C W Williams, Mrs Mary E Wood, Mrs J. C. White.

Y—Mrs S W Younge, Mrs Manervia Young.

Men's List.

A—C. T. Allison, John Adams, J. C. Allen, J. D. Adams, F. G. Anderson, R. W. Almon, Frank Alston, W. F. Ahern.

B—G. L. Brown, J. W. Bones, R. E. Bradley, Van Batts, Robert V. Bowen, Frank M. Brantley, J. O. Bradley, M. A. Barnds, Dug Butler, Herbert S. Bouny, Will Brown, J. N. Bullock, A. N. Britton, W. H. Blalock, B. Bond, W. D. Brisindine, John Benson, E. L. Bowen, E. H. Boving, Dolphus Bannett, Frank E. Broadnax, Mr. Barry, Charles Berch, S. I. Bell, Ed Robinson, Don Brandt, James R. Booth, Hugh L. Bardin, F. A. Burbridge, Mr. and Mrs. D. O. Brown, Delma Barnhill, W. O. Bates, Jr., Frank D. Brooks, Dr. D. Broadess, A. J. Bennett. J. H. Berry.

B—Brooks Clark, A. M. Carrie, Johnnie T. Cook, T. R. Crovat, S. L. Croney, Jasper Caldwell, Mr. Cook (the tinner), S. C. Carpenter, James Cokakolis, J. T. Cothran, Elijah Copeland, Dr. C. M. Curtis, Henry Clark, . M. Cason, Agustus Clover, Rev. W. A. Chastain, Georgia Clark, Joe Cudger. R. G. Cobb, Frank Chapman.

D—John M. Donaldson, H. C. Dodgen, H. Daniel, W. M. Donaldson, N. J. Dodge, William Dunnops, Henry Dodds, Clarence Dye, Lewis Dickinson, Thomas awkins, R. E. Dunnington.

E—G. D. Elliott, W. D. Eason, A. S. Edwards, H. H. Ely, G. W. Elliott, N. M. Fitzgerald, Charles M. Farber, Dock E. Freeman, W. D. Ferris, P. H. Ferguson, J. T. Floyd, Philip Fisher, Butler Fortune.

G—J4ames W. Gardner, G. B. Grogan, E. A. Greene, N. E. Gresham, Thomas Gamble, William Gause, T. J. Gaddy, Warreg Greene, Augustus Griffith, Adolphus George, Ernest Griffin, George B. Graves, Charley Green, J. J. Greene, Jack Gray, L. C. Gonike, Mark Goodwin.

H—Hiram Hawthorne, Lawrence J Hardy, Frank Heath, J M Hawkins, Jr, A Huger, JJas T Hester, Nance Hunter, H J R Hinson, Walter Harris, William Harris, Willie Hineman, Joe Higgins, Hanry Hart, W M Humphrey, Jno A Howard, Willie Haines, rant Harris, W L Howell, F E Haney, Dr R H Hall, Geo W Howard, Hood Hornbuckle, Rev M Harris, Henry Hawkins, H Harris, GeoL Harris, W T Helms, John Hawkins, L D Harrison, R R Hartley, Ike Hill, E S Henderson, Francis B Hays.

I—D R Isaac.

J—Bill Jackson, H W Jackson, C E Johnson, R W Jones, J W Jones, W O Jones, W P Jones, Thomas Jones, W M Jacobs, ames Johnson, Charlie Johnson, Henry Jones, Joe H Jordan.

K—Owen T Kennan, Theo King, S White Kennan, Stedman Keiger, W T Kinard, B M Kennedy, W T Kitchen, H G Kennedy, H W King, B H Kelley, Larkin Kool.

L—C P Lyons, S W Lord, M L Lambert, J T Lewis, James Lamar, A T Lewman, Henry Little, Jno A Lumford, J. L. Ludlow.

M—Elijah McCall, J J McKay, Horace McIntosh, A A McCord, M C Millard, August Mulhast, Will Moore, Edward Malone, R L Mule, G R Miller, Dannie Mayer, Jerome W Morgan, E W Moore, T Mercer, John W Manaham, D M Mitchell, G A Manning, H N Moore, R O Medlow, Major Merriwether, A V Moore, R L Mauldin, Robert B Morris, Congeling Masterbuss, F D Meistead, Guy Melton, M R May, Mr Mitchell, R B Mauldin, R L Mather, Rev T W Morgan.

N—R W Nails, J F Nuson, H T Nicholas.

O—William O'Connell, Frank Owens, Davis O'Bryan, N P Ogelin, Johnnie Owens.

P—M Phillips & Son, J H Perry, J T Ponder, Ollie Phelps, Samuel Pigman, A B Parker, F M Pinkard, C T Powell, Francis B Pettus, Rev William O Parks, W H Pittman, W R Pitts, Edwin P Payne, Lon Powell.

R—J H Raines, John Robson, C D Robson, P M Rice, Jesse Rookes.

S—W S Shields, Alonzo Smith, Charlie Smith, E A Sweet, Thomas Spiller, William Smith, Tim Smiley, Longie Smith, Henry Skelton, Roy Short, J R Scott, Mr Spencer, Abe Suskin, J L Scott, R C Simpson, W O Stewart, Will Spencer, L J Sanders, M A Schelter, J E Snowden, G H Stancill, E B Stark, Emanuel Statum, J Clinton Smith, Joe Smith, Luther J M Stovall, F E Stevenson, H W Smith.

T—B T Timmons, Mark Tate, M Torace, J A Taylor, J J Tinsley, J D Tallifaro, E B Tealhout, C W Taylor, Lem Turner, William R Tucker, W A Todd, H B Toomer, Guy Thomas, S Turner, S Thanhouser.

W—Green Milert, C Q Wilson, Walter T Wright, Carl Wooster, A S Williford, P W Walker, Horace Williams, A E Warrendore, Willie Walker, T P Wilson, W S Winn, Mr Woods, W E Williams, H J Wallace, Willie Walton, Harry C Wingate T R Winn, A A West (2), Colly Watts, W C Wollimeider, T A Willingham, W C Woozel, F W Webster, Gus Warner.

Miscellaneous.

Every & Company, Southern Iron Roofing Co., Car Mfg. Co., American Dnetal Weekly Co., Little Novelty Co., The Peoples' Pharmacy, Atkinson, Metzer & Groover, Southern Lithograph Co., Atlanta Institute, Southern News Co., Walker & Baldwin, Atlanta Tomato Co., The Shannon Mfg. Co., Atlanta Canning Co., Jones Publishing Co., Messrs Leath & Wells, Brown & Howard, Georgia Building and Ingand Loan, Cortlin Bros., Jones and Richmond.

To insure prompt delivery of your mail, have same addressed to street and number.

E. F. BLOUNETT, Postmaster.

J. T. THIBADEAU, Superintendent of Deliveries.

THE WEATHER.

Washington, September 25.—Forecast for Monday and Tuesday:

Virginia—Fair Monday and Tuesday, variable winds.

North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama—Fair Monday and Tuesday, variable winds.

Eastern Florida—Fair Monday and Tuesday, except showers in southeast portion, light to fresh east winds.

Western Texas—Fair Monday and Tuesday.

Eastern Texas—Fair Monday and Tuesday, light to fresh south winds.

Western Florida, Mississippi and Louisiana—Partly cloudy Monday and Tuesday, light south winds.

Arkansas—Fair Monday, warmer in the south and west portions; Tuesday fair.

"The Daylight Corner."

Honest Hat Prices



No masquerading of 3.00 hats as 3.50 values or 2.50 hats as 3.00 in this stock—some stores may do it but the policy is too elastic for us.

Stock, style and price pass under scrutinizing eyes at this store.

Stetson's Derbies in black. Soft Hats in pearl, black, "Tobac" Nutria, and "Cuba"— 3.00 and 3.50

Miller's latest block in Derbies 3.00 and 3.50

Youman Block Derbies 3.00

Novelties in Soft Hats for early fall wear 2.00 to 3.00

The "E. & W." special derby—the highest grade 2.00 hat in America.

EISEMAN & WEIL,

1 Whitehall.

Dr. E. G. GRIFFIN'S Gate City Dental Rooms.

24½ WHITEHALL STREET.

VALUABLE INFORMATION!! READ THIS!!

SAVE PAIN AND MONEY—Teeth Extracted Without Pain, by application to the gums, or Vitalized Air given when desired.



BEST SET of TEETH, (guaranteed) $5.00

GOLD CROWNS, (22-k) $3.00 to $5.00

BRIDGE WORK, $4.00 per tooth.

We employ a Specialist in each line of Dentistry. Consequently we can give you the best work at remarkably low prices. We pay cash for all materials and buy in large quantities, saving big discount.

EXAMINATION FREE. Office hours: 8:00 a. m., to 10:00 p. m. Sunday, 9:00 a. m. to 4:00 p. m. Bell 'Phone 1708. Lady Attendant.

REMEMBER THE PLACE—Corner Whitehall and Alabama Streets, over Brown & Allen's Drug Store.

The New National Game. **Politique** Interesting and Instructive.

JNO. M. MILLER CO., 89 Marietta Street, Atlanta, or Wing Game Co., Bayard, Fla.

BEAUTY

of quality, expert cutting and perfect setting distinguish Crankshaw Diamonds from the ordinary stones.

The Stock is superb and very large at this season.

Chas. W. Crankshaw,

Diamond Merchant and Jeweler, Century Bldg, Whitehall St.

Effective Tuesday, August 30th, and thereafter, every Tuesday and Thursday in September, the W. & A. Railroad and N. C. & St. L. Railway will operate through coaches to St. Louis on train leaving Atlanta 4:30 p. m.

C. B. WALKER, Depot Ticket Agent.

J. A. THOMAS, City Passenger & Ticket Agent.

C. E. HARMAN, General Passenger Agt.

Cotton Seed Oil AND GIN MACHINERY.

NOT IN ANY COMBINATION OR TRUST.

Complete plants from 15 to 200 tons capacity. Special small oil plants for ginneries. Complete Cotton ginning systems.

E. VanWinkle Gin & Machine Works

ATLANTA, GA.

Trade With Our Nonconter.

(From The Philadelphia Ledger.)

Within the last ten years, or since the United States began to acquire noncontiguous territory other than Alaska, our trade with those lands has increased from an aggregate of less than 38 million dollars, the figures for 894, to more than .03 million dollars. In the fiscal year just ende the American saipments of foou-stuffs and mvanufactured goods to Porto Rico, Hawaii, the Philippines, Alaska, Guam and Tutuila amounted to as much as our entire commerce with them in 1894, reaching a total of $38,096,000, while those territories sent merchandise into the United States to the value of nearly 65½ million dollars, the latter sum including the gold saipments from Alask -about $6,350,000—as against 23 million in 1894. A comparison of the figures for 1894 and 1904 shows that the increase of our commerce with the nincontiguous territories amounted to more than threefold; the greatest individual increase was with Porto Rico, our trade in 1904 being about four times what it was in 1894. The hawaiian trade was nearly trebled, waile the commerce with the Philippines was a litle more than doubled. It is to be noted that the imports from Manila and Honolulu were chiefly hemp and sugar, respectively; that the imports increased in greater proportion than the exports, and, finally, that the best showing was made with respect to Porto Rico and Hawaii, against which the United States has retained no tariff barriers. It is more than probable that other Philippine products than hemp would seek the American market were it not for the tariff which we still maintain.

"FOR PEOPLE OF TASTE"

We Have Many New Suggestions in WEDDING GIFTS, and can always please the most fastidious; as we are constantly seeking only the "Good Things" from the Eastern Markets.

HAYNES & MELLICHAMP,

ARTISTIC JEWELERS. 37 WHITEHALL ST.

If it is new, we have it.

Daylight Corner."



Soft Hats for early
2.00 to 3.00
V." special derby—
grade 2.00 hat in

EIL,

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O THIS!!
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ET of TEETH,
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CROWNS,
3.00 to $5.00

E WORK,
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Consequently we can
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to 10:00 p. m. Sun-
Attendant.
Alabama Streets, over

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MILLER CO.,
Atlanta, or Wing Game Co.,

AUTY

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Crankshaw,
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Whitehall St.

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and N. C. & St.
will operate
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train leaving
30 p. m.
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Ticket Agent.
MAS,
Passenger
Ticket Agent.
MAN,
Passenger Agt.

n Seed Oil
N MACHINERY.
NY COMBINATION
OR TRUST.
e plants from 15 to
capacity. Special
plants for ginneries.
Cotton ginning sys-

Gin & Machine Works
LANTA, GA.

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Philadelphia Ledger.)
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AMP,
37 WHITEHALL ST.
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SEASON'S RACE HAS NOW ENDED

The Southern League Has Closed Another Good Year.

Southern League Standing.

CLUBS—	Played.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Memphis	135	81	54	.600
Atlanta	135	78	57	.578
New Orleans	138	79	59	.573
Birmingham	137	73	64	.533
Nashville	139	72	67	.518
Little Rock	135	61	74	.452
Shreveport	136	55	81	.404
Montgomery	133	45	88	.338

National League Standing.

CLUBS.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
New York	140	101	39	.721
Chicago	139	83	56	.597
Pittsburg	136	80	56	.588
Cincinnati	138	78	65	.565
St. Louis	139	68	71	.489
Brooklyn	141	53	88	.376
Boston	139	48	91	.345
Philadelphia	142	47	95	.331

American League Standing.

CLUBS.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
New York	134	83	51	.619
Boston	138	85	53	.616
Chicago	139	81	58	.583
Philadelphia	132	74	58	.561
Cleveland	134	72	62	.551
St. Louis	137	59	78	.431
Detroit	134	56	78	.418
Washington	137	34	103	.248

With the victory of Memphis over Birmingham in the second game of the series played Friday afternoon the baseball season practically closed since the championship was decided and nobody cared where the others ended up or who won in the games played after a race was closed.

The season was the most prosperous from a financial and from a baseball standpoint of the many seasons in which a Southern League has been in existence.

In nearly every city money was made on the season and in every city fast, clean ball was played.

With an attendance of 133,000 there is little prospect for Manager Powell to lose anything on the season. Down in New Orleans an attendance of 150,000 at least is claimed which should be ample proof that the Pelicans have come out on the right side of the sheet.

The trouble came in Montgomery and in Shreveport, where the profits were certainly smaller for the season. Still it is probable that even those cities were money makers.

Of course the success of the league was due this year in some degree to the existence of Sunday playing towns, but still these Sunday games could be discarded and good crowds drawn in the week.

It is doubtful if better crowds attend games in any minor league city than in Atlanta. An attendance during the season of 133,000 people speaks for itself and speaks rather loudly, too.

The fans of Atlanta want the pennant and intend to have it the coming year.

They believe that they were cheated out of it this year through the transfer system which gave to both Memphis and to New Orleans advantages not possessed by the others in the race.

The irritation was mainly directed toward Frank's men since they hogged the transfer business and made almost a monopoly out of it.

It is due to those cities where Sunday ball is not played that some arrangement covering this system be made next year.

It is preferable, of course, that Sunday games, and as many as possible, be played. Still it should be easy to so arrange the schedule that these games may be played and still the same number of home games obtain. And if any city finds itself unable to play its games at home for any reason, then let that franchise be forfeited to the league so that another member may be added.

The prospects for next season are brighter than they were for this season.

In Montgomery the muddle has been cleared away and an upright and well liked citizen is at the head of the baseball team as owner of the franchise. In Shreveport this year's troubles have taught better sense and next season will find Shreveport out with a team of men whose contracts present no loopholes for northern managers.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE.

Pelicans Win Two Games.

New Orleans, La., September 25.—New Orleans ended her season here today by winning two games from Montgomery. The Pelicans are in second place, with a chance to win the pennant if two protested games are thrown out. Umpire Latham was again excluded from the park, and he conventionally forfeited the first game to Montgomery, which will stand until the league passes on the matter.

The first game was played in a shower and was called in the seventh inning. The weather cleared after thirty minutes and the second game was started.

FIRST GAME.

Score:	R	H	E
Montgomery	0	0	0
New Orleans	2	6	1

Batteries—Gardner and Clark; French and Sullivan. Time, 1:12. Umpire, Fox.

SECOND GAME.

Score:	R	H	E
Montgomery	3	7	2
New Orleans	4	4	2

Batteries—Gardner, Lee and Clark; Whitredge and Sullivan. Time, 1:05. Umpire, Fox.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Even Break in St. Louis.

St. Louis, September 25.—St. Louis and Washington split even in a double-header today, each team winning by a score of 1 to 0. Attendance 14,221.

FIRST GAME.

Score:	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	1	4	1
Washington	0	6	0

Batteries—Pelty and Kahoe; Wolfe and Kittredge. Time, 1:23. Umpires, Dwyer and King.

SECOND GAME.

Score:	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	1	6	1
Washington	0	5	1

Batteries—Glade and Sugden; Townsend and Clarke. Time, 1:31. Umpires, King and Dwyer.

Chicago 4, Philadelphia 0.

Chicago, September 25.—Chicago scored two runs in the third. The visitors failed to score.

Score:	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	4	7	0
Philadelphia	0	4	0

Batteries—White and Sullivan; Coakley and Noonan. Time, 1:40. Umpire, Connolly. Attendance 14,944.

Grand Circuit at Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, September 25.—The grand circuit race meeting opens at Oakley park here tomorrow and continues six days. Several hundred horses are eligible to start during the week's racing, and $41,000 in purses will be distributed among winners. The Ohio stake for 2:09 trotters, purse $5,000, and the Horse Review futurity for foals of 1902, purse $3,000, will be the principal event of the opening day.

PIEDMONT ATHLETIC CLUB SOON TO HAVE CLUB HOUSE COMPLETED



OFFICERS OF THE NEW PIEDMONT ATHLETIC CLUB OF ATLANTA
Reading from Left to Right—Back Row, J. W. Heisman, Athletic Director; F. A. Healy, President; W. S. McKenzie, C. S. Davis, F. M. Sutton and W. Moultrie Hitt, Jr., Members of the Board of Governors; and in Front, J. Houston Adams, Secretary and Treasurer, and J. H. Barfield, Vice President.

THE Piedmont Athletic club opened the handball courts, running track and bath rooms to members on Thursday, September 22, but work is still in progress and will not be completed for several days. There has been a constant stream of members and visitors inspecting the premises, and the result has not only been highly satisfactory, but astonishing as well. There is no question of a doubt but that the club house as it now stands is vastly superior to the way it was arranged and equipped when formerly occupied by the Atlanta Athletic club, and the most complimentary remarks are made by members of the Atlanta Athletic club, who have been very friendly to the new organization.

Owing to the fact that all of the apparatus has not yet been received, the appointments of the gymnasium are not yet complete, but when they arrive and are placed in position, taking everything as a whole, there will be no superior gymnasium in this section of the country. There is over 3,000 square feet of floor space, all floored with the best grade of hard maple, magnificently laid and almost as smooth as a pool table.

Most gymnasium walls are finished in dark colors, or the red brick are not painted. The walls in this gymnasium, however, have been painted white on all sides, which adds immensely to the light during the day, and at night with three arc lights there is a remarkable contrast in favor of the white painted walls over the usual dark walls of other gymnasiums, which is a source of satisfaction to all of the members.

The shower baths enclosure is being furnished with bath tubs white enameled and the floor of the pool has been recemented. The pool will also be enameled a little later, but the members are so anxious for the use of same that this work will be postponed for the present. Around the sides of the pool will be covered with canvas and painted, which is the best method to insure a clean waterproof surface, which will not be slippery, and will afford a firm footing all the time.

The lockers are nearly all complete now, and the members are making their selections and marking their names in same to reserve. These lockers are built of heart pine and will be finished in oil, to bring out the handsome grain of the Georgia pine, which will give quite a handsome effect.

The running track is 20 laps to the mile, and with the long straight-away dash of 70 feet on each side, and the corners banked, gives fine facilities for runners.

The furnishings for the reading room are being received, and the effect will be most pleasing and attractive when everything is complete. There will be a full supply of magazines and other periodicals, with the daily papers and publications devoted to sports.

The chest weight machines and the Intercostal machines have been put up and placed in position and are being used. While all gymnasiums are equipped with a limited number of these machines, at very few of them are they properly used, the members only knowing as much as they can pick up by experimenting and working with them individually. Mr. Heisman, the athletic director, states that, in his opinion, these machines are the most valuable in a gym., and upon his advice a full quantity were bought. He will put the classes through a systematic drill on these machines, which, when properly used, are simply unexcelled to give all around, thorough body development.

The trapeze has been placed, as have also the traveling rings, the large supply of dumb bells, and the parallel bar. Nearly all of the mats have now been received, and they are very fine ones. They are stuffed with hair felt and are 2½ inches thick. There are several sizes, one being 5 feet wide by 20 feet long.

With two other large organizations already established, both doing good work, this new club to fill the field between the two has been a success as great as expected by those first projecting it. With everything not yet completed and in running order, the membership is now over 300, and rapidly increasing.

Great care is exercised by the board of governors in passing upon applications, and only those are accepted who are well recommended by members and after an investigation. In this manner, the club membership is restricted to the most desirable, and is a feature which in itself is a great benefit and attraction.

Among the first to promote the club were Hardy Padgett, Ben Padgett, Joe Colquitt, J. H. Barfield, J. Houston Adams, Coke S. Davis, W. M. Hitt, Jr., Dr. F. M. Sutton, T. S. Brantley, L. H. Cox, Leo P. Daly, Ed Daly, A. A. Doonan, S. C. Griswold, Sam S. Paul, F. A. Healy, E. G. Hitt, R. L. Hood, J. B. Howard, M. T. Hochstrasser, W. E. Hawkins, W. L. Hudson, C. J. Lochridge, C. D. Terrell, W. H. H. Terrell, T. C. Mell, Paul Pinkerton, C. M. Ramspeck, Bockover Toy, E. C. Russell, Will Thomas, L. Thornton, J. M. VanHarlingen, Dr. C. A. Wilkins, E. Woodruff and W. S. McKemie.

The application for charter contained 185 names, which is the record number in Georgia, or, perhaps, any other southern state, for an organization of this kind.

RECORD FOR THE SEASON MADE BY LEAGUE TEAMS

IT IS of interest to fandom generally to know how the different teams of a league finished the season in regard to league finished the season in regard to each other.

Below is given a table, which has been kept through the season by Secretary Petrich, of the Atlanta team. It shows just how each team stands in reference to its neighbor.

As for home talent, the Crackers found Little Rock easy, while Little Rock found the Pelicans pie, and the Pelicans had a soft thing in the Crackers until the end of the season brought the race a little closer.

This shows the uncertainty of baseball.

The Atlanta team won the majority of games from Little Rock, Memphis, Montgomery, Shreveport, and lost out by a close score of 10 to 9 to New Orleans, and also by bigger margins to Birmingham and to Fisher's crew.

The score follows:

	New Orleans. W	L	Memphis. W	L	Atlanta. W	L	Little Rock. W	L	Nashville. W	L	Birmingham. W	L	Shreveport. W	L	Montgomery. W	L
New Orleans			10		10	9	9	11	15	5	9	11	13	7	14	6
Memphis	10	10			9	10	12	5	12	8	12	8	11	9	14	4
Atlanta	11	9	6		12	6	14		8	11	10	10	7	11	14	6
Little Rock	5	15	8		12	12	8	11	8		12	8	14	6	10	10
Nashville	11	9	8		12	10	8	10	10	8	11		14	6	12	7
Birmingham	7	13	9		11	7	13	11	7	6	14	6	14		9	9
Shreveport	6	14	4		14	3	16	6	13	6	11	7	13	6	9	
Montgomery																

SALLIE BATES WARM NUMBER.

Steals Man and Clothes and Thrashes Woman Who Objected.

Spartanburg, S. C., September 25.—(Special.)—Jeanette Wofford, colored, is smarting under the sting of a wounded spirit and as a result of an assault made by one Sallie Bates, also colored, who has stolen away the heart of Jeanette's husband, licked the wronged woman in an encounter on the road, stolen clothes to give to the man whose heart the colored damsel has stolen, and finally threatened to burn the house of E. C. McAbee, a prominent citizen of this section, because the family threatened to have her arrested for stealing the clothes which the woman gave to the husband of the Wofford woman.

Mr. McAbee has had a warrant issued against the Bates woman on account of her threats to burn his place, while Jeanette Wofford has sworn out a warrant against Sallie Bats for assault and battry.

LADY CURZON KEEPS STRENGTH

Bad Turn Yesterday Afternoon, But Hopes Still Felt.

London, September 25.—Lady Curzon, of Kedleston, passed a quiet night, but her condition is still very grave. It is understood that she was not so well during the afternoon, but a bulletin issued at 7:30 this evening says:

"Lady Curzon's condition remains much the same, but her strength has been fairly maintained throughout the day."

In a news agency's dispatch which has been confirmed it is stated that her ladyship's condition is so grave that certain preparations for sustaining life were ordered this afternoon by special train from London.

A dispatch from Walmer Castle at 10 o'clock tonight says:

"The improvement in Lady Curson's condition continues, and the doctors state that if her strength can be maintained during the next two days there will be hopes of her recovery."

MEDLOCK MET SUDDEN DEATH

Savannah Man Found Dead on Track of Coast Line.

Savannah, Ga., September 25.—(Special) Under mysterious circumstances C. H. Medlock, of this city, who is well known in Macon, and other cities of the state, was found dead this morning near the sixth mile post on the Charleston and Savannah division of the Atlantic Coast Line.

The right side of his face and head had been crushed in. The news of the discovery of the body was telegraphed to Charleston, the division headquarters. In an effort to ascertain the identity of the body, Savannah was acquainted with the discovery, and after a time it was found that the body was that of Mr. Medlock.

It is not known whether the death was due to accident, suicide or murder. Officers are now investigating. Mr. Medlock had not been seen by members of his family or his friends since Thursday night, so far as can be ascertained. His affairs were in proper shape and nothing of a financial or domestic character is known to have been working.

The body was found with the head upon the outer rail, the body projecting at right angle from the rail. Mr. Medlock was in the district messenger and furniture removal and storage business. He had many contracts for removals on his books. He leaves a widow, his second wife, and five children.

$18.00 Chicago to St. Paul-Minneapolis and Return.

Via the North-Western Line. $22.00 round trip Chicago to Superior and Duluth; $20.75 round trip Chicago to Sault Ste. Marie, tickets on sale daily. $12.85 Chicago to Marquette and return, on sale August 2 to 16 and September 6 and 20. Correspondingly low rates from other points. Perfectly appointed train service. Through sleeping cars. The best of everything. Information and tickets can be secured from your home agent or address N. M. Breese, 435 Vine street Cincinnati, Ohio.

LOCAL OUTLOOK FOR NEXT YEAR

Manager Powell Will Have to Start to Work Soon.

With that cheerful optimism which characterizes a fan, the baseball enthusiasts of Atlanta are figuring on the chances of the Crackers for next season, although the present season came to an end but two days ago.

Now that Uncle Abner has awakened to the fact that the fans of this city want a good team and are determined to get one at any cost, it is probable that he will go after even a better team next season than the one which represented the Gate City on the diamond this season.

There was no kick coming from the fans at the team or the work of the team toward the end of the Southern League season.

The very best minor league team in the country was on the diamond fighting for victory in the home stretch. The srtetch proved to be too short and the start too late in the race, but the work of the team in that brief spasm was of a class belonging to itself. The men played championship ball, ball which would have won for any team in any minor league in the country.

The Atlanta team may be divided into the reserved and the non-reserved.

In the reserved may be counted Morse, McCay, Krug, Crozier, Winters, McMakin, Ely, Rucker and Scott Winters. These can be kept by Powell.

Under the other head will come Demontreville, Osteen, Bayne, Childs, Wright, Stafford, Clarke, Smith and Koehler, the pick of the team.

Koehler was drafted, Smith and Clarke sold, Bayne and Childs are still the property of South Atlantic clubs, Wright, Demont and Stafford were not reserved when their contracts were signed.

What May Happen.

Of course more interest centers in the future of Demontreville than in any other ball player on the team. To the captain belonga the credit of the team's success.

Demont says that he is going to remain with Atlanta. According to a Memphis player, he is going to manage Little Rock. According to another authority, Demont is going to Toledo with Mike Finn. Then rumors have been floating around town to the effect that he is going to Montgomery to take charge of that team, as a fat salary has been offered him.

One thing that is certain, in all this mass of contradiction remains—whatever team gets Demont will profit by the fact that he is the captain.

Smith and Clarke have been sold to Cleveland and may or may not make good. The chances are, however, that they will be the standbyes of the local team for still another year.

Koehler has been drafted by Philadelphia and St. Louis. The chances are that Ben has been seen in Piedmont for his last appearance.

Stafford will probably be back and Wright will be wanted if his arm comes round into shape.

1854-1904
WALTHAM WATCHES
HAVE STOOD THE TEST OF TIME.
"The Perfected American Watch," an illustrated book of interesting information about watches, free upon request.
AMERICAN WALTHAM WATCH COMPANY,
WALTHAM, MASS.
"RIVERSIDE" grade especially recommended.

STANDING OF LEAGUE FOR LAST FOUR YEARS

FOUR years of baseball in the Southern League have seen the flag floating in Tennessee when the season ended, and it almost seems that the Tennessee representatives have the pennant cinched even before the race begins.

Nashville has won out two years in succession and then for the last two seasons Memphis took the lead while Nashville contented herself with an humbler position.

In 1902 and in 1903 Atlanta finished the season in fourth place. This season she goes this record one better and comes in a good second, through the kindness of the Pelicans in refusing Latham admittance to the park.

1901.

CLUBS.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Nashville	78	45	.634
Little Rock	76	45	.628
Memphis	75	48	.610
New Orleans	68	56	.548
Shreveport	55	66	.455
Chattanooga	47	73	.329
Birmingham	45	70	.391
Selma	37	78	.322

1902.

CLUBS.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Nashville	80	40	.667
Little Rock	77	45	.641
New Orleans	75	46	.620
Atlanta	73	56	.496
Memphis	58	61	.490
Chattanooga	51	72	.415
Shreveport	47	74	.389
Birmingham	42	77	.353

1903.

CLUBS.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Memphis	73	51	.589
Little Rock	71	50	.587
Shreveport	68	58	.540
Atlanta	61	61	.500
Nashville	60	63	.488
Birmingham	59	64	.480
Montgomery	54	65	.454
New Orleans	46	77	.369

1904.

CLUBS.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Memphis	81	54	.600
Atlanta	77	57	.578
New Orleans	79	59	.573
Birmingham	73	64	.533
Nashville	72	67	.518
Little Rock	61	74	.452
Shreveport	55	81	.404
Montgomery	45	88	.338

THEATERS.

"McFadden's Row of Flats," brightly new and furnished with a glittering outfit of scenery, costumes, music, jokes and pretty girls will be the attraction at the Grand tonight and Tuesday matinee and night. This farce comedy, written by E. W. Townsend and Glen MacDonough, has made millions laugh and is one of the standard attractions.

In the company are such well-known and clever artists as the Speck brothers



LILLIAN BARTON
In "McFadden's Flats."

(the original yellow kids), Billy Barry, Jr., Joseph F. Willard, Otto brothers, Harry Fentell, Lizzie Conway and Gussie Nelson. The management also promises a chorus of twenty young women.

Sullivan, Harris & Woods will present at the Bijou tonight and all the week their star, Joe Welch, in Hal Reid's play, "The Peddler."

The role of Abraham Jacobson, played by Mr. Welch in "The Peddler," is a Hebrew character study. His Jacobson is an honest, harmless, inoffensive man who is unconsciously funny. The actor skillfully blends emotion, pathos and comedy, the result being one of the cleverest character studies before the public.

The play will be presented with adequate scenery and a well balanced company is promised.

"Peggy from Paris" is coming to the Grand Wednesday and Thursday nights with matinee Thursday. Persons who find pleasure in musical comedy, the most popular form of modern entertainment, will await with keen expectancy "Peggy's" visit. Much has been said of this musical play, and all in praise. George Ade is the author of the book and lyrics. No further assurance is needed of the wit, satire and humor in the play. The music was written by William Lorain, composer of "Zamona" and "Salome."

A character whose humorous eccentricities will receive many a hearty laugh during the production of "Candida" is Burgess, the grabbing, sordid contractor. "Candida" will be performed for the first time in this city at the Grand October 3.

GEORGIA READY FOR GRIDIRON

Big Squad of Men Has Already Reported for Work.

Athens, Ga., September 25.—(Special.)—The football squad of the University of Georgia, under the direction of Coach Arthur Barnard, of Harvard, and Assistant Coach Dickinson, of Georgia, has put in several days of preliminary work and as a result the coaches have been enabled to get a fair idea of what kind of material is at hand for the coming fray lwth the different college elevens.

The squad consists of fifty boys. Out of That squad the coaches expect to be able to pick a winning team. The last year's squad that has returned to take part in the game consists of the following men: Captain Joe Killorin, Ritchie, Arnold, McKay, Woodruff, the star quarterback; Thompson, Dorsey, one of the swiftest little players on the field; Cohen, Moore, a reliable end; Hoke, Brown, Sullivan, Charlie Cox, famous alike in football and baseball circles; Dancy, Fitzgerald, Hodgson and Harber.

The new students who are in the squad are A. Lowndes, B. Lowndes, Raoul, Booker, Atkinson, Hutcheson, Howard, ft. Strickland G. Strickland Clay, Smith, Black, Turner, Griffith, McMillan, Weaver, Stoney, Wadley, Adams, Giles, McClesky, Scott, Neely, Hill, Davis, Colley, Allen, Cobb, Singleton, Kelley, Daley, Lumpkin.

Coach Barnard says the outlook is favorable to a heavy team for Georgia this year. The men are above the average as to weight, and they seem to have plenty of activity and catch on to the fine points of the game readily. The progress made thus far is very satifactory to the coach.

The field has been placed in good condition, and today the lines were drawn off and the goal posts erected. Everything looks like business now on the campus. The first line-up of the team will be on Tuesday, and from then on until the finish the work will be fast and effective in every respect.

The training quarters have been fitted up with every convenience and a number of the players have been establishd there already. The training table will be opned October 1, and at that time the coach will have a good idea of the make-up of the team.

The first game comes with the University of Florida on October 15, at Macon. The management of the Georgia team is just now endeavoring to obtain a game with Clemson for October 22, and will probably succeed in scheduling that game.

The Athletic Association meets in the university chapel Monday afternoon at 5 o'clock, for the purpose of electing officers. Mr. Roderick Hill is now vice president of the association, and will probably be elected president.

The advisory board of the university will meet Monday and at that time will elect the editors of The Red and Black.

IMPORTANT CHANGES MADE.

Express Company's Chattanooga Official Goes to Carolina.

Spartanburg, S. C., September 25.—(Special.)—An important change will go into effect in the office of the Southern Express Company when Superintendent Minus will leave for Winston-Salem, N. C., he being succeeded here by T. C. Jerome, who has been in the service of the railroads for fourteen years.

Mr. Minus has been in the local office as superintendent for about six months.

Mr. Jerome, who succeeds Mr. Minus as superintendent, has been running on No. 97 for some months as agent and has been in the railway service for fourteen years.

$30 to Colorado and Return

Via Chicago, Union Pacific and North-Western Line. Chicago to Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo, daily throughout the summer. Correspondingly low rates from all points east. Only one night to Denver from Chicago and Central States and only two nights en route from the Atlantic Seaboard. Two fast trains daily. N. M. Breese, 435 Vine street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

SEWANEE TIGER READY FOR WAR

First Game Will Be Played With Tennessee Meds.

University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn., September 24.—If two weeks of practice has done nothing more the Tigers' football eleven, it is fast developing a swift, fearless and stalwart set of men, with plenty of wind, an enormous capacity for withstanding scrimmages and throws, and an ability to start fully as many plays a minute as her opponents are likely to relish—all of which forms the combination which has more than once caused heavier squads to wear a downcast look and which has more than once brought great joy to the mountain fastnesses of the Purple Tiger.

While there is no gainsaying the lightness of the Sewanee team, line as well as backs, prospects are looking up, although but few positions are assured. Phillips will, of course, be placed at one guard, provided he can be persuaded to play. As yet the big fellow has not appeared at practice, and has lately been in Atlanta for his eyes. The tackles are pretty well settled, for Eph Kirby-Smith, the youngest of the famous line of players, and Fowlkes, a new man from the West Texas Military Academy, who is as full of scrap and rough house as any man he is likely to go up against, besides being well able to take care of himself in the finer points of the game. The end, centre and one guard are still problems to be settled. Palmer has been tried at guard, and so have Crownover and Brong, the latter being one of last year's men, but with hardly sufficient weight to fill the place acceptably. Both Palmer and Crownover belonged to last year's scrub. Mendenhall, two years ago sub quarter on Virginia, has been tried at end, and may play that position, although being given work at quarter as well.

Behind the line Sewanee is more fortunate. Sawrie, spoken of as fullback to replace Stewart, is showing some improvement, and bids fair to become an effective man. Captain Colmore and Shaffer are being played at half. Shaffer will be remembered by many southern teams of last year on account of his excellent running and his ability to dodge through an open field. Other aspirants for the backs are Proynor, a hard playing fellow who knows something of the game, and Atkinson, who though not as fast he might be, can no doubt be used acceptably before the season is over. Besides these, there are several others who are playing for the position.

One of the most effective line-ups of the week consisted of George, center; Palmer, right guard; Fowlkes, right tackle; Mendenhall, right end; Brong, left guard; Kirby-Smith, left tackle; Wetlin, left end; Scarborough, quarterback; Colmore, right halfback; Shaffer, left half back; Sawrie, fullback. Against this array, with the hard coaching of Whitney, the scrubs had little show, despite the fact that the plays were very limited. The coaching work has been greatly assisted by Harris Cope, an old Sewanee player of renown, who is spending some weeks on the mountain.

The squad now numbers about 40 men. Lee Kirby-Smith, who had played out his five years, left the mountain a few days ago to take up his work with the Tennessee Meds, whom he will bring here on October 1st.

"Light, but fast," will be the correct word for Sewanee this season.

M'LEAN.

THE CHURCHES

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

Rev. Clarence J. Harris, pastor, preached his second sermon on "The Lamps of Soul Architecture" yesterday, using "Truth" as a theme. His text was Hebrews x, 22: "Draw near with a true heart."

After defining the purposes of "great art" as noted by Ruskin, the speaker said that as soul building is the finest and greatest art, Ruskin's principles can be applied to it, which are these: Great art enforces religion, perfects ethics and materially benefits mankind.

The pastor spoke of his sermon of last Sunday as showing the course from the quarry to the sanctuary, and said that this sermon would note the course of the soul from the sanctuary out into the world.

In part, he said:

"Great art enforces religion. According to Jesus and James, religion is morality and the method of entering the kingdom is moral living, and service to humanity.

"Combining chemical elements produces new elements. Religion and morality together form character, therefore, the primal soul duty is truth to character. The troubles today in society are due to sham. Shoddy cloth is often all-wool, but it is worn-out wool, rewoven. Salvation from sham is needed today.

"Truth has been, like true art, the preservatives of nations. Falsehood will crush a monster with a pebble. A false heart will batter and bruise itself against the walls of truth.

"There is no place in life for falsehood. It is rust to the iron; flaw in steel; worm in the plank; rot in the core; poison in the blood. 'Nature abhors a vacuum,' but nature doubly hates a lie, and there is no place for it in the universe, and not until the last floating lie is conquered can 'God be all in all.'

"It is too often cloth that distinguishes men. Broadcloth rather than manhood often characterizes the legislature. Robes rather than righteousness often gives grace to religion.

"A library all building and no books is waste. A man all clothes and no character is useless. A church all form and no faith is of no value.

"The throne within must be held by truth. Truth must be independent, self-crowned and self-supporting; it must be its own life, its own light, its own Lord. Uncontrolled, it must sway its own scepter. That is, a life must be true because inspired by its inner truth, not by force.

"Law does not make bad worse, nor good better. Sin is no worse because Christ condemned it, than righteousness is better because he taught it. Truth is no truer because scripture teaches it than error is more false because revelation condemns it. A slave to the infinite is as much a servant as a bond servant to the finite. The Bible is no truer in its truthfulness than Jules Verne is in his dreams. There is some truth everywhere, but truth within marks the height of one's soul life.

"The 'true heart' cares not for law, commandments, beatitudes, nor God or man. Nothing can separate him from God, 'death nor life, principalities, powers, things present, things to come, nor height nor depth, nor any other creature;' the 'true heart' carries in himself the glory of truthfulness and of integrity.

"Deliver us from shams! The robes of Luther, Calvin, Wesley and other great leaders have been ground and reground, woven and rewoven. The web is truly all wool, but (must we say it?) a little shoddy. Today the fields are full of lint and sheep burdened with wool. Lay aside the old garments, and with our woof and warp, make new garments, not forgetting to be grateful for the preservation and comfort the old have been to us. Great art effects ethics; soul building is guided by conscience.

"Conscience which is to approve right is too often interpreted as the reprover of wrong. The conscience of the 'true heart,' like Joseph and Daniel, speaks loudest for right. Children are taught more of what is wrong and the sinfulness of sin than the glory of right or beauty of truthfulness.

"A boy can walk a 5-inch plank 160 feet from the ground as easily as one on the ground; provided, he thinks the same thoughts in his high altitude. He falls from his high walk because he is thinking what he must not do more than what he must do. Fear causes life's falls.

"Truth is as cheap as bread, while falsehood costs more than diamonds. The foolish virgins paid a dearer price for empty lamps than did the wise for oil. The shoddy life preservers on the ship in East river and the shoddy asbestos curtain in Chicago cost a price beyond estimate, while genuine goods would have been as nothing in price.

"Be true, not because law demands it and God requires it. Be true for the sake of truth.

"Great art must be of material benefit to men. This I call truth and conviction. Conviction is a consciousness of a truth, and standing true to it. This has produced the greatness there is in the world today.

"I fear policy, society and inheritance has more to do with present day religion than conviction. Pews and pulpits stand for one thing, but preach and believe another. Even political parties condemn that spirit.

"Hosts take from us Universalist principles and then refuse our name. It is cheaper and easier to be true to convictions than disloyal. Nathan Hale did not pay the price that Arnold paid; Judas paid a higher price than John and Daniel paid nothing compared to Absolom. Absolom's grave is stoned today by Jews. Thus it is, the world revolts against untruthfulness. Let us be afraid of nothing save a little falsehood buzzing around our sanctuary. He will build his nest; it is certain, and multiply his kind it is sure.

"Man by being a true heart, going forth to serve; paves a way of principles; the light of truth shines from him, and his life of truthfulness to convictions blesses the world, and thus, with Jesus, in spirit, if not in the same degree, he can say:

"'I am the way, the truth and the life.'"

CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL.

Dr. Frank E. Jenkins delivered the morning sermon yesterday at the Central Congregational church, his subject being: "Revivals and Revivals—the Kind to Be Dreaded and the Kind to Be Sought."

Dr. Jenkins called attention to the great need of an effective revival in Atlanta, an awakening of Christian interest, a strengthening of Christian influence, a stimulating of Christian work. He spoke of the remarkable progress of Atlanta along material lines, of the mighty forces of commerce that are lifting Atlanta into the front rank of American cities, of the increase of population, of wealth and of physical resources. With these great forward movements, he said, come many things which need correction. Intense interest in business matters is making many neglect their spiritual welfare, men are becoming so wrapped up in their material advancement that their souls are being lost; Christian people are growing careless of their vows and recreant to their faith. Commercialism is breaking down the influence of Christianity, public sentiment is becoming corrupted.

There is crying need for the right sort of a revival, not of mere emotionalism, not a spectacular demonstration of religious excitement, but a revival that will grip the conscience and instruct the mind, that will bring men and women to a realization of their sinful condition and that will awaken new interest among Christians who have fallen away from the upward path and bring them back to their duties and their joys.

The speaker referred to the projected Business Men's Revival and bespoke the earnest prayers and efforts of his church towards the success of this movement. He pointed out the need for serious consecration to the work, thorough organization of Christian forces and earnest application of Christian effort to the end that the influence of this great revival may sweep over this community, laying hold upon the hearts and minds of all people and resulting in the salvation of many souls.

ST. ANTHONY.

At the morning service Father Jackson announced that next Sunday would be celebrated with a high mass, being the feast of the rosary, and that the Sunday afternoon services at 4:30 will be resumed. Father Jackson today spoke on forgiveness and confidence. He said in part:

"Be of good heart, son; thy sins are forgiven thee. And behold some of the scribes said within themselves He blasphemeth."

Our Lord is represented as coming into what is called His own city. A poor afflicted man, so completely struck down with palsy as to be unable to walk, is carried in a bed to the place where He is known to be. There are many obstacles to surmount, but he is full of courage and of hope, and he faces them all. St. Luke tells us that they went up upon the roof, and let the afflicted man down through the tiles, with his bed, into the midst, before Jesus.

Certainly this was a sign of great confidence, and we can well imagine how Our Divine Lord, who always praised and rewarded acts of faith towards Himself, was disposed not to send the good and confiding patient away disappointed. Christ admires the faith of the palsied man and his helpers, and seeing in the sick man a greater evil than that of his palsy, and an evil of which palsy was a fitting outward symbol, says to him: "Be of good heart, son; thy sins are forgiven thee."

He saw in him the sin which he had inherited at his birth; He saw other stains caused by his own personal sins. But He saw also a soul full of confidence and desirous of pardon, and one who had been determined at any cost to partake in the blessing of which Jesus was the bestower.

Our Lord removes that which deserved the sickness, and pronounces upon the palsied man forgiveness for his sins. The afflicted man does not complain. He does not say: I came for one blessing, and you are giving me another.

I came to ask for a cure for my palsy, and you pronounce upon me pardon for my sins. The faith which brought him to Jesus would rather have suggested to him acts of thanksgiving for a far greater blessing that he had expected and he would have been glad enough to be carried home again, and to be allowed to continue in his infirmity.

It is not he that complains, but there are complainants and in no measured terms do they express their feelings. They say within themselves, but distinctly enough to be heard by Him, who saw sin in the soul of the palsied man, and could see the thoughts passing in their minds, "He blasphemeth. Who can forgive sins, but God only?"

Is it not the case, my dear brethren, that this conduct is repeatedly being manifested in respect to the church, by those who deny her power to forgive sins by those outside of her, and who have never experienced the blessing enjoyed by her children? For who is it really that accuses the church of blasphemy when she maintains that she has the power and exercises the power of forgiving sins? It is not those who know her; it is they who do not know her. When she treads in the footsteps of her Holy Founder, and goes about trying to bring sinners to repentence, and then uses in their regard the power which certainly has been bestowed upon her, of saying words which are followed by the effect, be of good heart, child, thy sins are forgiven thee, who is it that murmurs and finds fault? They forget, as the Pharisees forgot, that God has given the power of forgiveness to his church. I do not intend to preach a controversial sermon. My object is this: Do all who profess to believe in this power use it as they ought to do?

What did the palsied man do in order to gain his cure? From him we can learn our duty when we apply for a blessing which we know by faith is really within our reach. The palsied man did what one in a state of sin may imitate. He felt his state, and was determined to make a great effort to be healed. He not simply prayed to God, as from his confidence in Our Savior, we may imagine he would have done, but he was resolved to do something more, to have recourse to outwards means which he felt were at his disposal. You, if you look into yourself, and find that there is any palsy about your soul, may indeed call out to God for mercy, and beg of Him as the Psalmist did: "Have mercy on me, O Lord, for I am sick; heal me. O Lord, for my bones are troubled." But rest not there. There is an outward act which you can perform. It may cost you an effort, but what of that when you remember the reward that will follow. And what a reward will be ours, when we shall find the change that ill come upon us, when our palsy leaves us, and we are restored to our former innocence!

To this church the same Divine Master whom we contemplate today curing the palsied man, He says: "Whosoever sins you forgive, they are forgiven them," and to sinners He says: "Go show yourselves to the priests." I have left power with them especially for your benefit. It is for you especially that I came upon earth, and it is for you I remain there forever, even to the end of the world, laboring through the ministry of My own church and bestowing pardon in proportion to love—Amen."

GOSPEL UNION MEETS TONIGHT

Large and Enthusiastic Gathering to Be Held in Carnegie Library Hall.

The largest and most representative gathering yet held by the Business Men's Gospel Union will meet tonight in the Carnegie library hall. All the leaders of the movement will be present, among them Rev. Arthur J. Smith, the coworker of Rev. J. Wilbur Chapman.

The revival movement is headed by Governor W. J. Northen and backed by business men of the city who stand high in their various lines. It promises to be the biggest thing of its kind Atlanta or Georgia has ever had. Much has been done during the past week towards getting the campaign well under way.

Rev. J. Wilbur Chapman, one of the world's most noted evangelists, will personally direct and conduct the revival effort. At present his assistant and coworker, Rev. Arthur J. Smith, himself an evangelist of national reputation, is here aiding the local promoters in their effort to get things in shape for the coming of Dr. Chapman.

The city has been divided into nine districts and an evangelist will have charge of each district during the progress of the revival.

One of the most notable of the preliminary efforts being made is that in the direction of cottage prayer meetings. On last Friday night there were held about 100 cottage prayer meetings in the city. From now on until the close of the revival effort there will be held on Tuesday and Friday nights cottage prayer meetings in every section of the city. It is hoped to have as many as 250 homes open for prayer meeting services on these nights before the close of the revival.

The services held yesterday were remarkable in many respects. Large crowds were present at all the services and earnest promises of help, financially and morally, were given those who are actively engaged in the work.

It is the hope of those deeply interested in the movement that the revival will be the means of imparting a strong elevating influence throughout the city that would be impossible of accomplishment in any other way.

Governor Northen, in speaking of the work before the Gospel union, said:

"We hope to reach and benefit thousands who would never be moved save by a universal, practical realigious movement like this. I was very much encouraged the other day by having a business friend call on me and say that he was deeply impressed by the movement, and that although he was not a religiously inclined person, he desired me to pray for him that he might receive benefit and cleansing. He was the last person I would have expected to be interested in such a movement as this, and yet he is the very one such a movement could reach."

No sensational measures will be allowed and no sensational or pyrotechnic results will be aimed at, but only a general gospel revival spreading throughout the whole community.

During the next few days the Baptist Young People's Union of the city will hold about 50 cottage prayer meetings. All Baptist Young People's Union members are urged to be present at as many of these meetings as possible.

The meeting tonight at the Carnegie library is one of the most important which have been held and all interested are urged to attend.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN.

The West End Presbyterian church, of which Rev. G. W. Bull was formerly partor, has been closed for some weeks, during which time much needed improvements have been made.

The first service yesterday was well attended and the new pastor, Rev. L. R. Walker, preached a strong, impressive sermon.

Dr. Walker is one of the ablest preachers in the synod of Georgia and came here from Pensacola, Fla.

The congregation is filled with zeal for the Master at the present time and under the wise leadership of Dr. Walker will doubtless accomplish much in the Master's name.

HEALTH AND BEAUTY.

Bond Street Club to Reform the World.

All men will be tall and handsome and all women beautiful, it is said, when the Vril-ya Club has finished its work, says The London Express.

The Vril-ya Club was formed in a quiet way at the Modern gallery, Bond street, last winter, but it is going to launch out on lines more in keeping with the greatness of its aim.

Already it numbers a princess and a countess in its membership—the Princess Karadia, of Stockholm and Gouvy, and the Comtesse De Brie. T. N. Lakshminarasiah, of Mysore, has also joined.

"There is no nonsense about the Vril-ya movement," said Arthur Lowell, president of the club, to an Express representative recently. "We differ greatly from the supporters of Christian Science, theosophy and spiritualism, although we take note of the best in all of them.

"We want to get rid of the idea of playing upon people's credulity or enthusiasm. Our aim is to make our members stronger and wiser in actual daily life.

"Nerve-energy is a force akin to electricty. During the coming season we shall have demonstrations, discussions and lectures to show that an exalted state of feeling or belief acts upon nerve-energy, which is the scientific explanation of the wonderful cures wrought by what is called faith-healing.

"People are said to have been cured by pilgrimages. We will teach them to get the same effects at home. Later on we hope to buy some land and set up a specially selected community—the garden city on Vril-ya lines. Then the Vril-ya Club will aim at becoming a vast international organization, spreading good will all over the world."

Delayed in Transmission.

The editor of a country paper recently received a fine chicken, which he, supposing it to be a token of appreciation from a discriminating reader, took home and enjoyed for dinner. The following day he received this letter:

"Dear Editor: Yesterday I sent you a chicken in order to settle a dispute which has arisen here. Can you tell us what the chicken died of?"

Militia Ordered Home.

Huntsville, Ala., September 25.—On the advice of Judge Speak, of the circuit court, orders were received today for the militia to break camp and return to Birmingham. The guard at the jail was taken off at noon, and the company left for home tonight. It is extremely improbable that there will be any more trouble during the trials of the alleged lynchers.

THE PASSING THRONG

The papers on the desks of the local room fluttered with a sudden breeze and the next moment Punch Wheeler, the business manager of the John Robinson shows, blew in with cigars for everybody and all kinds of stories concealed about his person. He explained that he was just on his way to Charleston, but that he had taken this opportunity to stop over in Atlanta because it was just like having a vacation to strike this, "the best city anywhere," as he put it.

"As we are not coming back here this year I guess what I have to say this time won't be much in the way of advertising unless it is for the show that will be here soon. Well, I only hope they have half as good a time in Atlanta as we did, although they did try to hold up the show until it was necessary for John Robinson to give $11,000 in bonds for his reappearance in Atlanta to answer all kinds of charges. These bonds were given for attachments and suits that will furnish good material for a farce comedy when the trials come up. Some of them are so ridiculous that they would make one of Hoyt's plays seem tame in comparison.

"One of the suits was for $1,000 brought by a lady who claimed that she had her feelings hurt. The lady said that the day before the circus she had sent a messenger boy to Silverman's for a couple of reserved seats. The boy returned her the coupons for the reserved seats and kept the tickets. Naturally when she presented the coupons for her entrance she was told that she would first have to purchase tickets for entrance. This she finally did and came back next day with a lawyer who claimed $1,000 as the extent of the injuries to her feelings. I never knew before how sensitive women folks were and how very expensive were their feelings.

"Another case was a boy who claimed that he had lost three weeks' work because he was looking at the bill posters and a glass globe fell on him. His lawyer entered suit for $500 damages. That was the first suit brought, and to save inconvenience, we squared it by giving the lawyer $25. I saw him give $1 of this amount to the boy who had sustained the 'injury' and I learned later that this act of generosity was because the boy's mother was in feeble health and had been waiting for years for money enough to secure the services of a great specialist, which, of course, was made possible through the philanthropy of the lawyer. Then what do you think? This lawyer had the nerve to ask for seven reserved seats, which some of the showmen agreed to give if he would enter the zebra's cage, where this animal kicks the end of his cage out every other day.

"Our next was a feed man who delivers nearly $200 worth of goods and gets paid in cash. The show orders $150 worth of grain and hay in addition to the first lot, but it is delivered too late and does not come up to the samples offered. The feedman's lawyer wants $300 because, I suppose, his office rent is overdue, but compromises on taking $12 and the goods back. All of which proves that we don't get all of the best freaks in the side shows, for some of them come to the entrance and file suits.

"The morning we left Atlanta the engineer having our section was certainly a rough rider. In switching he bumped the cars together in a way that almost threw everyone out of their berths. Finally there came a terrific jolt and one of our men, an Englishman, stuck his head out of the car window and called out, 'Hi, up there, did you study engineering at the Scranton School of Correspondence?' It may have been English humor, but it certainly made a hit with me.

"Oh, there are lots of things you have to have in a circus or else the people will be disappointed. One thing, you must always have pink lemonade. Now some circuses color their lemonade and this coloring is bad for the little 'tumucs of the children. We don't want to disappoint anyone, so we just paint the glasses, which is cheaper and safer and almost as good.

"Everybody takes the circus for an easy mark, but right there is where they make a mistake. John Robinson says of what is termed in circus parlance 'hold ups' in the old days when circus men were harrassed by petty and trivial attachments, lawsuits and other legal annoyances, it was customary to settle the bill, or adjust the matter for some pecuniary compensation so that the show could move on. But as the one ring show has developed into three rings, other conditions have changed also. Nowadays the wealthy circus man does not stand for every petty larceny attachment or for suits way up into the thousands without a trial on its merits. Any jury of twelve sensible men will decide 99 times out of 100 such cases in favor of the circus man. In every community nowadays there are wealthy men, who on its arrival, tender the circus man their services for bonds in any amount, so the circus can give its exhibition and please a generous public and escape the clutches of a class of hungary lawyers who are realy the instigators of most, if you will look back over the files of poor judgment result in nothing; whereas, in every real worthy case the circus man is ready and willing to make a quick and honorable settlement. Well, good bye, boys. I've got to go to Charleston. There's only one thing I've got against Atlanta, and that is having to leave it."

In speaking of the wreck at Newmarket, one of the railroad men had this to say:

"I don't mean to speak lightly of anything so terrible as that awful accident, but it does seem as though it was a good thing for the Pullman company. If you will loo kback over the files of the newspapers you will see that in almost all of the big wrecks the passenges in the sleepers have been saved. You see those heavy cars are actually built of steel, and it is almost impossible to smash them, and even if the car is derailed, the woodwork is so massive that the passengers stand a much better cfiance than in the day coaches which are so much lighter. I am sure that is one reason why there is so much more Pullman business these days than there used to be. Ask almost any salesman, and if he has to travel in the day time, he invariably goes into a sleeper, not for the added comfort, but on account of the safety. What's more, if he has to pay the money out of his own pocket, you will find him in the sleeper just the same. This has gotten to be the case with almost all who travel, and even those in ordinary circumstances, include Pullmans for both day and night in the estimating of expenses for a coming trip. They look on the matter as insurance. As for me, I wouldn't think of taking my wife on a trip without putting her in a Pullman every minute during the journey. If anything happens you are generally further away from it than in any other car, and you have got a solid steel foundation that will go a great ways toward protecting you and yours. These wrecks are certainly hard on the railroads, but there is no gainsaying the fact that they help in the making of business for the Pullman company.'

Rusty and brown with age, spotted and wrinkled because of the many fingers which had thumbed it, Captain S. Arnall, an Atlantan for two score years past, received in his mail yesterday morning a letter written in 1798. The letter was indicted by the great-grandfather of the Atlantan, and was addressed to a brother, both residents of the Old Dominion. The composer evidently used the old quill, and in his lines told of the loss of property he had sustained the night before. The recital could be made the basis of a thrilling dime novel. A burglar—there were burglars even in those days as the composition makes plain—had entered the writer's room and had relieved him of certain articles which he enumerated. Before closing the letter, which was evidently sent by hand, the composer asked that certain papers, all minutely described, be sent him by bearer at once. These papers were located by the letter and were returned. A week or more ago a member of the captain's family in old Virginia came across the old letter, and thinking the Atlantan might enjoy a perusal of it, mailed it to Atlanta. The Atlantan is now thinking of placing the old-time document in the Carnegie library, where it can be seen and studied by those who delight in antiquities.

A. J. Lister, one of the best known hotel clerks in the south, was a guest at the Kimball last night. For a long time past Mr. Lister has been head clerk at the Lanier, in Macon, during the winter months, but invariably tkaes an out-of-town place during the summer. This season he has been at Lithia Springs, where he has been kept quite busy since the season opened. He will resume his place as head clerk at the Lanier Monday next.

Hon. Charles L. Davis, of Warm Springs, a Georgian who has been honored by his fellow-citizens time and time again, is autographed at the Piedmont.

One of the epigrams in the much-discussed "Candida," which comes to the Grand next week, reads: "Nothing that's worth saying is proper." From this it would seem that the only people who are good are those who are silent, while those who talk all the time are guilty of sins of both commission and ommission. Apparently there is a great deal that is said in "Candida" during three acts, and some will probably go to find out whether or not this trite epigram is true or not.

The housekeeper who always demands the best uses Blue Ribbon Vanilla Extract. Your grocer has it.

$27.50 Hot Springs, S. D. $30.70 Deadwood and Lead

and return, from Chicago daily, via the Chicago and North-Western Ry. Correspondingly low rates from other points. The Black Hills region, the great natural sanitarium of the west, is one of the most picturesque spots in the world and well worth a visit. Information and tickets can be secured from your home agent. Illustrated Black Hills Booklet with valuable map mailed on receipt of 4 cents in stamps by W. B. Kniskern, Chicago.

A CROW THAT CAN TALK.

One of the Very Few Instances on Record—The Scope of Its Vocabulary.

(From The Buffalo Express.)

Everybody knows that the American crow can talk freely in his own language, but that he can also learn to talk good English is a fact not known even to many of his best acquaintances. It is not certain that every crow can do this. But some can.

Out west there is a common black crow that has learned a good deal of English without any direct effort to teach him. This particular crow lives at Cameron, Mo., and belongs to young McGee, the son of a carpenter. The bird is in the habit of greeting various persons whom he meets in the streets in a loud voice, though aside from a few words his vocabulary is little known to the ordinary citizen. At home he is very talkative and his owner is sometimes compelled to insist that young crows should be seen and not heard.

The Rev. J. Hibbard Langville, preacher and ornithologist of western New York, published a book in 1884 in which he tells the following about a Kansas crow: 'An Indian used to visit the mission, bringing with him one of these birds tamed, with the tongue split and able to mimic distinctly quite a number of words, as also to originate little sentences of his own. During one of these Indian visits a patch of land was being plowed. The crow, with his bright red robbon trailing behind him on the ground, was busy picking up insects, and some little birds were trying to catch the ends of the ribbon. Just as their tiny hands were about to grasp the streamers the wily crow, with his bright red ribbon trailing backward, would tauntingly say, 'You didn't, did you?'"

That is certainly an interesting account of a bird, but the talking crow of Cameron is more interesting by far, because he is alive today and has a town full of witnesses to his cleverness. One gray-haired woman relates that she was leaving home on a certain afternoon when she heard a cry of "Grandma! Grandma!" She looked everywhere, thinking that her little grandson had come, but presently saw the crow peeping mischievously from the housetop. Further evidence of the crow's speech is from the members of the North Side school. He is fond of the children, and is always on hand when they are outdoors, but the janitor says the bird is never to be seen about there on Saturday or Sunday.

He certainly talks, and talks distinctly, though his list of words was confined to a few names. When visited at his home, however, the bird talked quite after the fashion of the most skilful parrots, who, it is said, never do their best in strange company. He called the members of the family, "Pa," "Ma," "Nora" and "Homer." His question, "What for?" was interposed in the conversation with laughable results. He called the chickens to their food, clucking like a hen; he mewed like a kitten. It was said that he enjoyed a dog fight above all else, encouraged it in the beginning by shouting, "Hi-hi-hi!" and adding fuel by spirited ejaculations of "Sick 'em!" and "Lick 'em!"

He plays with children, but fights if they disturb him. He will be four years old this spring, so the youth says who took him from a nest in the woods. He lived upon bread and meat in his babyhood, and the diet evidently agreed with him well.

Bull Run—1861-1904.

Where cannon roared and muskets crashed,
And leaden bees of battle sang,
And banners tossed against the sky,
And sabers flashed, and harness rang,
And bugles called, and drums were rolled,
And sullen smoke in billows curled,
And north and south in deadly hate
Met with a shock that shook the world,
Beneath one flag they march today,
The soldiers of the blue and gray.

Where once the blood of friend and foe
In mingled streams together flowed,
And Death, the reaper, dressed in red,
The living field impartial mowed,
Columbia from her mountain height
Beholds an army camped again,
The flower of Georgia chivalry,
The glory of the state of Maine,
One flag is broad enough today
To shelter both the blue and gray.

From rust and dust and silent graves
From bitter tears and crimson dew,
A white and wondrous flower of peace
Has blossomed for the gray and blue.
Where Stonewall Jackson led his men
To victory in 'sixty-one,
And brave McDowell's troops retired
Along the waters of Bull Run,
They rally round one flag today,
The loyal sons of blue and gray.
—MINNA IRVING, in Leslie's Weekly.

HOTELS AND WINTER RESORTS.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Josiah White & Sons.

Virginia Hot Springs
2,000 FEET ELEVATION. OPEN ALL THE YEAR.
Waters, baths, hotels and scenery nowhere equalled.
Rheumatism, gout, obesity and nervous diseases cured. New hydrotherapeutic apparatus installed. Golf, swimming pool, fine livery and outdoor pastimes. THE NEW HOMESTEAD is modern in the strictest sense and patronized by the highest class. Brokers' office with direct N. Y., wires.
The Cheaspeake & Ohio Railway, allows stop-over at Covington, Va., on through tickets for side trip to Virginia Hot Springs. Excursion tickets at offices connecting lines generally.
FRED STERRY, Manager.
Hot Springs, Va.

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Real Estate and Renting Agent.
No. 28 Peachtree St.

FOR SALE.

Five Lots 51x263, on the west side of Boulevard, north of Ponce de Leon ave. These are very desirable lots in a coming residence section and can be bought cheap on reasonable terms.

100x160 to alley, on corner of Cherokee and Atlanta avenues, facing Grant Park. Will sell either half or all, at a low price; easy terms.

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Neal Loan and Banking Co.



THE WINNER

In the game of life is the man who saves money—not always the man who makes it. When you speak of saving money you cannot help thinking of our SAVINGS DEPARTMENT, for whether you lay by a dollar or a hundred dollars here, our interest will make you a winner, indeed. Begin with $1.00.

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W. F. MANRY, Cashr.
H. C. CALDWELL, Asst. Cashr.

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in our burglar-proof vault. Just the place to keep your valuable papers. Rent at reasonable rates. Access at any time from 8:30 a. m. to 5 p. m., except Saturdays—2 p. m.

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OFFICERS:
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The Accounts of Individuals, Firms and Corporations are invited. We should be glad to have you write us regarding the matter.

The Fourth National Bank,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

WM. L. PEEL, President. BOST. F. MADDOX, Vice President. THOS. J. PEEPLES Cashier. FRANK ORME, Ass't Cashier.

MADDOX-RUCKER BANKING COMPANY.

Capital	$200,000.00
Surplus and Profits	300,000.00
Stockholders' Liability	200,000.00
Total	$700,000.00

Legitimate commercial banking. Business paper discounted for our customers, and loans made on marketable bonds and stocks.

In our Savings Department we will continue to receive limited amounts, on which interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum is credited and compounded semi-annually—January and July.

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Safe Investments.

Municipal and Corporation Bonds; securities netting from 4 1-2 to 6 per cent always on hand. Send for list. Local securities bought and sold.

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Prudential Building, Ground Floor.
Phone 1417.—Reference:—P. O. Box 936
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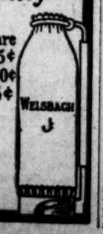
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We receive over our private wires information during the day when to buy and sell stocks and commodities, and will be pleased to communicate upon application.
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Members New York Cotton Exchange, New Orleans Cotton Exchange, Liverpool Cotton Association. Orders executed on margin in all markets. Direct wire service. 'Phone 454.
B. W. MARTIN, Mgr.

Why pay 10 Cents for an imitation mantle when you can get a
GENUINE WELSBACH MANTLE
(THE No. 2. LOOP)
For 15 Cents
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The best WELSBACH MANTLES are
WELSBACH YUSEA 35¢
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ALL DEALERS.



¶ Julian Hawthorne has written a mighty interesting yarn for the October **Booklovers Magazine** entitled "The Qubliette Cryptogram." Try it. It will keep you awake. There are enough other good things in this number to make it the 'biggest 25 cents' worth on the news stands this month.

HELP WANTED—MALE.

ARE YOU SATISFIED with your present position and salary? If not, write us for plan and booklet. We have openings for managers, secretaries, advertising men, salesmen, bookkeepers, etc., paying from $1,000 to $10,000 a year. High grade exclusively. HAPGOODS (Inc.), Pennsylvania bldg., 1501 Chestnut st., Philadelphia. Offices in New York, Chicago and 12 other cities.

THE MARTIN & HOYT CO., 400-411 Austell Bldg., want three good men, capable of earning $1,500 the first year, to develop in their business.

LEARN while you learn—Shorthand taught by mail by reporter of fifteen years' experience; typewriter furnished. W. C. Massey, 1001 Prudential bldg., Atlanta.

CARPET LAYER—A first-class carpet layer. Apply with references, stating salary and experience, to Timothy Dry Goods Co., Nashville, Tenn.

SCHOLARSHIP FREE for one month, day or night. Call or write for particulars. Draughon's Practical Business College, 122 Peachtree street, Piedmont hotel block, Atlanta.

WANTED—Young men to study pharmacy. Greater demand for graduates than we can supply. Southern College of Pharmacy, Grant bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

A GOOD reliable man to solicit life insurance in Atlanta. Good contract to the right one. Apply to Edgar Dunlap, manager, Prudential bldg.

WANTED—Feeders, graders and band resaw man for planing mill work; healthy place. Southern railway, Riverside Mill, Ala.

SWEATING, blistering, itching, aching, tired feet cured in one night by Royal Foot Wash. Removes odors of perspiration from feet, armpits, etc., at once. Stops chafing. 25c at druggists or postpaid from Eaton Drug Co., Atlanta, Ga. Money back if not satisfied. Write for sample. Mr. J. A. Addleburg, Riceville, Tenn., says: "Royal Foot Wash gives entire satisfaction and does all that is claimed for it."

WANTED—Men to learn barber trade. Our catalogue explains how we teach it quickly. Mailed free. Moler Barber College, St. Louis, Mo.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

WANTED—Saleslady, Irish or Irish-American. Must be well educated, refined, neat and attractive appearance, accustomed to meet cultured people. Pleasant and profitable connection for the one who can qualify. Remuneration according to efficiency. Address C. W., The Constitution.

WANTED—Elocution and physical culture teacher. A number of male and female teachers at moderate salaries. Special offer. Interstate Teachers' Bureau, Atlanta, Ga.

"MEDITATION WALTZES," that soft, sweet, dreamy, fascinating melody; you know the effect; autograph edition 25c. F. W. Hess & Co., Atlanta.

SWEATING, blistering, itching, aching, tired feet cured in one night by Royal Foot Wash. Removes odors of perspiration from feet, armpits, etc., at once. Stops chafing. 25c at druggists or postpaid from Eaton Drug Co., Atlanta, Ga. Money back if not satisfied. Write for sample. Mr. J. A. Addleburg, Riceville, Tenn., says: "Royal Foot Wash gives entire satisfaction and does all that is claimed for it."

WANTED—SALESMEN.

TRAVELING salesmen on commission, to carry three samples of a man's shoe to retail at $1.50; state territory and experience, references, etc. Ready sellers everywhere. The $1.50 Shoe Factory, Baltimore, Md.

SALESMEN WANTED

By leading manufacturers of high grade clothing. Only those with established trade need apply. Territories, Texas, Arkansas, Indian Territory, Oklahoma, Kentucky, Kansas, Louisiana, Alabama and Tennessee. All communications confidential. Address H. S. M., care Constitution.

BY manufacturing house, trusty assistant for branch office; $16 paid weekly; position permanent; no capital required; previous experience not essential. Address Branch Manager, Como block, Chicago.

WANTED—Traveling salesmen for states Georgia, Alabama and upper South Carolina with established dry goods and notion trade. Address Pringle Bros., Charleston, S. C.

LOST.

LOST—Pearl brooch with small diamond in center, probably on Houston or Piedmont car. Please return to H. Padgett, care of Constitution, and receive reward.

LOST—Between 220 E. Pine and Baltimore block. Ladies' gold watch. C. T. B., on case. Reward if returned to C. H. Majors, with Beck & Gregg Hardware Co.

LOST—Grip, marked on end "A. H. W., N. Y." Return to Kimball house for reward.

WANTED—BOARDERS.

THE Ballard House, opposite the Governor's mansion, is under the management of Mrs. E. M. Warner, late of the "Nonesuch." She has a few choice rooms for rent to desirable parties. She furnishes the best table board. 'Phone or call and get terms.

WANTED—BOARD.

BEAUTIFUL, large rdoms, newly furnished, splendid neighborhood; table board. 74 Merritts ave., cor. Piedmont.

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CHRISTIAN Endeavor hotel, world's fair, one of the largest hotels in the world, at exposition gate, Market street cars direct from union station; safety, comfort and convenience; everybody welcome. Write for particulars. Address ChristianEndeavor Hotel, St. Louis.

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HIGHEST cash prices paid for second-hand furniture. Bargains in furniture at 102 S. Forsyth st. Bell 'phone 3559. Royal Furniture Company.

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AGENTS for Cram's Magnificent Twentieth Century Map of United States and World. Latest and most beautiful map publication ever printed; low price; big profits. Hudgins Co., Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—Canvassers for THE SUNNY SOUTH in every Georgia town and also in the towns of all other southern states. A splendid opportunity for women wanting a little supplementary "pin money" income. The cost of The Sunny South is only 50 cents per year and its circulation is now nearly 100,000. Extraordinary commission inducements and the easiest and cheapest fireside paper for which to get subscribers. Write for particulars to The Sunny South, Atlanta, Ga.

MEN of character and ability to solicit life insurance for an old line mutual company. Liberal contracts for first year's commissions. Apply to Edgar Dunlap, manager, Prudential bldg.

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FOR SALE—A well-established drug business, located in Atlanta; invoice about $2,000; profits good. Terms easy. Other business interests reason for selling. Address Lock Box 518, Atlanta, Ga.

I CAN sell your business, any kind, anywhere. I have 1,000 chances where you have one. Results count. I get results. George Ware, business broker, 725 Century bldg., Atlanta.

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WE incorporate and float stock companies. We handle unlisted securities. Loans negotiated. Horatio Gilbert & Co., Ellicott Square, Buffalo.

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DON'T WAIT, but give your order now for your winter supply of coal. See at once J. W. Wills & Co., 'Phones 356.

WAR wounds, old sores, ulcers, itching, etc., yield to treatment with Gopher Oil. Draws out the poison; is soothing and healing, at any drug store.

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE—For the cure of Whiskey, Opium, Morphine, Cocaine, Tobacco and Cigarette Habits. 235 Capitol ave. Everything new and first-class.

THE WILLIAMS & FLASH CO., of New York, has opened a branch office in Atlanta, in the new Fourth National Bank building, for the purpose of doing a commission business in cotton seed products. When you want to buy or sell any cotton oil, meal, hulls, etc., in car lots, communicate with us.

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NAMES AND ADDRESSES—We can furnish classified lists of farmers, doctors, lawyers, merchants, county officials, ministers, newly-married couples, babies, new business houses, names of people building houses, electric light plants, water works, bridges or barns. Press clippings of every conceivable nature from all the weekly and daily newspapers. Send for prices. Harrison's Southern Press Clipping Bureau, Austell bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

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SWANHILD, world-famed scientific Palmist; exponent of the occult forces of nature; mystified are they who call on this gifted woman; no matter what trouble you have, come; she will guide you; everything private and confidential. Hours, 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. 26 E. Ellis street.

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$2 PER MONTH rent only for the light-running, noiseless No. 9 Wheeler & Wilson, Bell 'phone 480. Office 71 Whitehall.

JOB PRINTING.

WE are specialists in the job printing business, and do that high-class of work at the least possible cost, that few, if any other, printers do in the southern states. Call and see us or write for samples. W. R. Bean & Co., 12 1-2 N. Broad street, Atlanta, Ga.

MILL WORK.

IF YOU WANT to have your house furnished with first-class Georgia pine for oil finish, see us before buying. We can furnish anything in the building line. Traynham Lumber Company, 173 Humphries street.

HATS CLEANED.

BUSSEY cleans and reshapes Panamas and old hats, 26 years in the business in Atlanta. 28 1-2 Whitehall street.

AUTOMOBILES.

AGENTS wanted for the Oldsmobile in every important town in Georgia and Alabama. Get in line for the best selling American car. Immediate deliveries from now on. Oldsmobile Co., Atlanta, Ga., Dist. Agents for Ga. and Ala.

WM. WILSON—FRESCO ARTIST.

Decorations from most elaborate fresco to plain tinting. Colored designs submitted on churches, court houses, theaters, residences, banks, etc. Out of town work a specialty. Surety Co.'s bond on all work. Bell 'phone 4364. 201-2-3 Gould bldg., Atlanta.

These want columns furnish the people the best medium for reaching the public at the the least expenses. If you wish ANYTHING put it in a Constitution "want," then your wish will soon be gratified. That's the way it works with others, and why not with you?

Three lines only thirty cents.

FOR SALE — MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—Gas stoves, in perfect condition; guaranteed to do good work. Come and see. M. H. Abbott, 180 Marietta st.

PARTIES wishing cuts for catalogue and high class printing can find them in our establishment. We make the finest half-tones and zinc etchings. For prices and further information, address Southern Engraving Co., Atlanta, Ga., second floor Constitution building.

WE ARE especially prepared to make newspaper cuts. In order that a half-tone may show up well in the newspaper it must be made especially for printing of that character. Our newspaper half-tones receive the highest praise by publishers generally. For prices and further information, address the Southern Engraving Company, Atlanta, Ga., second floor Constitution building.

'PHONE 1920—56 N. Broad street—if you want furniture, musical instruments or household goods packed and shipped, or refinished or repaired. P. H. Snook.

TYPEWRITERS, all makes, sold, exchanged, rented, repaired. See our new quarters, 3 Edgewood ave. Hardin Co., sole dealers Williams' typewriter. Phones 1608.

WE now manufacture everything that goes in a building. Get our prices on all grades of lumber, shingles, laths, sash, doors, blinds, window and door frames and all kinds of interior finish. Can give prompt delivery. Phones 2354. Alexander & Allen Co., 785 S. Pryor st., corner Southern R. R.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—Canvassers for THE SUNNY SOUTH in every Georgia town and also in the towns of all other southern states. A splendid opportunity for women wanting a little supplementary "pin money" income. The cost of The Sunny South is only 50 cents per year and its circulation is now nearly 100,000. Extraordinary commission inducements and the easiest and cheapest fireside paper for which to get subscribers. Write for particulars to The Sunny South, Atlanta, Ga.

COAL! COAL! All kinds; cheapest prices; prompt delivery. Buy now. J. W. Wills & Co., 'Phones 356.

HOUSEHOLD goods moved, stored, packed. Cathcart Transfer, 39 N. Forsyth St. Bell 'phone 1450. Atlanta 'phone 164.

OUR engraving plant is complete. We are specially fitted for making half-tones of the finest quality. The product of our factory is as fine as can be turned out in the east or west. For prices and particulars address Southern Engraving Company, Atlanta, Ga., second floor Constitution building.

SOUTHERN ENGRAVING CO., second floor, Constitution building, Atlanta, conducts the best equipped engraving plant in the south.

FOR RENT—ROOMS.

A COUPLE or two gentlemen to occupy desirable front room, with board. 183 Whitehall. Standard 'phone 2256.

FOR RENT—Second floor of our home, containing four large and two small rooms. Desirable location and neighborhood. Reference exchanged. Address Greene, P. O. Box 376, City.

WANTED—FURNISHED ROOMS.

COUPLE without children wish three or four completely furnished rooms for light housekeeping; close in. W. A. W., care Constitution.

FOR RENT—HOUSES.

SAUNDERS & MORRIS, successors to Girardeau & Saunders, No. 5 S. Broad st. Get our weekly rent bulletin and sale list. Tenants moved free; see contract.

FOR RENT—Houses, stores, offices and rooms in any part of the city. Call and we will take you to see anything on our list. M. L. Thrower, renting agent, 39 North Forsyth street.

GET our weekly rent bulletin giving descriptions of everything to rent. We move tenants free; see notice. John J. Woodside, renting agent, 50 North Broad street.

HEAT YOUR HOME.

We have the most economical and undoubtedly the most durable furnace. We make plans and estimates for residences, schools and churches; also repair furnaces. Correspondence solicited. Moncrief Furnace Co., Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SALE—HORSES, ETC.

FOR SALE—Car load of fancy driving Kentucky horses and brood mares. Alexander & Walker, Miller's Union Stock Yard.

DYEING AND CLEANING.

SOUTHERN DYE AND CLEANING WORKS, main office 38 North Forsyth street. Skillful, prompt and reliable.

BICYCLE SUNDRIES & REPAIRS

LARGEST wholesale and retail bicycle supply house in the south. Alexander-Elyea Company.

HATS CLEANED.

ACME HATTERS removed to 6½ Whitehall; old hats made new, 35c up. Out-of town orders given prompt attention.

STORAGE.

MORRIS Storage and Transfer Co. pack, store and move h. h. goods, pianos. 8 Broad st. 'Phone 164 Bell.

SIGNET RINGS.

and fobs, first-class goods at moderate prices. 'Phone me about your clock. Standard 822. Boley, the Peachtree Jeweler. No. 99.

SEWING MACHINES.

NEW and second-hand machines; parts, supplies, renting, repairing. Roberts Bros., 160 Whitehall. Bell 'phone 4588.

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY Loaned in small amounts on good security by widow. P. O. box 518.

THE ATLANTA DISCOUNT CO., A RESPONSIBLE CONCERN MAKING LOANS. 817-818 CENTURY BUILDING.

MONEY loaned on real estate, 3 to 5 years, 6 per cent. Houses and lots; easy payments. John Carey, 18 E. Alabama.

MONEY supplied salaried people without security. Largest business, forty-eight principal cities. Tolman, 524 Austell building.

ATLANTA Banking and Savings Co., 216 Century bldg., buys purchase money notes. Loans on real estate. William J. Davis, cashier.

THE UNION Savings Bank, 24 South Broad st., lends money on real estate and other collateral, buys purchase money notes, discounts good paper, makes loans for building houses and pays 4 per cent on savings deposits.

I REPRESENT two northern corporations and several individuals, which gives me an unlimited supply of quick low rate money to be loaned on Atlanta real estate for 5, 6 and 7 per cent interest, depending on the amount desired and the security offered. It will cost you nothing to obtain my terms and rates before borrowing, expenses are reasonable and prompt attention will be given to your application. S. B. Turman, cor. Broad and Alabama sts.

SPECIAL HOME FUNDS to lend; any amount, 4 1-2, 5 and 6 per cent. Write or call S. W. Carson, 6 1-2 S. Broad. tf

CHEAP local and eastern money for quick loans. Edwin P. Ansley, 6-8-10 E. Alabama street.

WEYMAN & CONNORS, 827 Equitable building, have money to lend on city property at 5, 6 and 7 per cent. Money on hand for those desiring quick loans.

J. H. JAMES, 415 Century bldg., 'phone 944. Lends money on city and farm property at 5 and 6 per cent. Auctioneer, real estate bargains and renting agent. I lend for others.

RUBBER TIRES

Are made in many grades.

KELLY-SPRINGFIELD

Tires are made in one grade only—the best. They cost but little more than cheap tires and are far more economical in the end.

CARRIAGES

Built to order. High-grade repairing.

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Tops, aprons and forgings to order.

JOHN M. SMITH,
120-122-124 Auburn Ave.

SAND—SAND—SAND.

BUILDING and concrete sand; can furnish any quantity; car load lots a specialty. M. A. Bowden, 19 S. Broad st. Bell 'phone 506.

ECZEMA CAN BE CURED
DR. EDMONDSON'S ECZEMA CURE
Contains the Greatest and most guaranteed cure for Eczema and all Skin Diseases, Head, etc., also 50c a bottle or three bottles for $1.25, express prepaid. Manufactured by
FRANK EDMONDSON & BRO.,
145 South Broad Street, ATLANTA, GA.

$4,750—8-room Washington street residence, corner lot, worth more.

$1,500—Choice lot, Washington st., near Ormond. Demand for property in this section rapidly increasing.

$850—Cash will buy a new 4-room house, Dover st., near new depot, renting to negroes at $10 per month.

$1,500—Nice 5-room cottage, Hill, near Augusta ave.

C. H. Girardeau, 5 South Broad St.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

R. T. Dorsey, P. H. Brewster, Albert Howell, Jr., Sanders McDaniel, Hugh M. Dorsey, Arthur Heyman.
DORSEY, BREWSTER & HOWELL, Attorneys at Law.
Offices 203, 204, 206, 207, 209 and 210 Kiser building. Long distance telephone, 630, Atlanta, Ga.

WABASH
Follow The Flag To

A New Home in the Great West

The WABASH R. R. is the shortest and quickest line from

St. Louis to Kansas City, Omaha and St. Paul

where it makes direct connections with the Great Overland lines to

Utah, Washington, Montana, Oregon, Idaho, British Columbia and California Points.

Very cheap Colonists tickets on sale daily from all points in south September 15 to October 15. Call on nearest ticket agent, or address

F. W. GREEN, D. P. A.,
Wabash R. R., Louisville, Ky.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

J. W. GOLDSMITH & SON,
315 Century Building. Phone 3211.

OFFERED FOR THE FIRST TIME—Modern, first-class houses, on large lots and best streets, and low figures, to-wit:

PONCE DE LEON, 8 rooms, $7,500.
PONCE DE LEON, 8 rooms, $5,500.
COURTLAND AVE., 8 rooms, $4,000.
WASHINGTON ST., 8 rooms, $4,500.
JACKSON ST., 8 rooms, $5,000.

WOODS & STURGEON,
Real Estate, Renting, Loans and Investments, 728 Empire building. Bell 'phone 4375.

MARIETTA property and Cobb county farms for sale: We have property on trolley line and fifty farms within 12 to 20 miles of Atlanta. Write for list or call on S. P. Green Realty Co., Marietta, Ga.

A. GRAVES.

Real Estate and Loans, 26 1-2 S. Pryor Street—Bell 'Phone 2791.

MAKES a specialty of selling and loaning on all classes of property.

$57 per month, new houses.....$4,900
98 lots near Pittsburg.....$1,200
Cottage, north side, white neighborhood.....$1,400
9-room houses, north side (white).$2,400

RAILROAD SCHEDULES.

Showing the arrival and departure of passenger trains of the following roads, union depot, Atlanta, Ga.:

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA RAILWAY.

Arrive Daily From—		Depart Daily To—	
Savannah	7 30 am	Macon	1 20 am
Macon	11 20 am	Savannah	7 50 am
Savannah	4 15 pm	Macon	4 00 pm
Macon	7 40 pm	Savannah	9 00 pm
Suburban Trains—		Suburban Trains—	
Daily, Except Sunday		Daily, Except Sunday.	
Jonesboro	6 45 am	Forest Park	6 55 am
Forest Park	8 25 am	Jonesboro	12 20 pm
Jonesboro	2 15 pm	Jonesboro	3 30 pm
Jonesboro	5 45 pm	Jonesboro	6 10 pm
Sunday Only—		Sunday Only—	
Jonesboro	8 55 am	Hapeville	9 00 am
Hapeville	10 45 am	Jonesboro	12 50 pm

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

Arrive From—		Depart To—	
Nashville	7 30 am	Nashville	8 25 am
Marietta	8 35 am	Marietta	12 10 pm
Nashville	11 45 am	Nashville	4 30 pm
Marietta	2 40 pm	Marietta	5 30 pm
Nashville	7 30 pm	Nashville	8 30 pm

ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.

Arrive From—		Depart To—	
LaGrange	8 15 am	*Montgomery	5 30 am
*Selma	11 40 am	*Montgomery	12 55 pm
*Selma	3 30 pm	*Selma	4 20 pm
*Selma	11 40 pm	LaGrange	5 30 pm
*Montgomery	7 45 pm	*Montgomery	11 15 pm
Suburban Trains—		Suburban Trains—	
Red Oak	8 00 am	Red Oak	6 00 am
College Park	10 00 am	College Park	8 30 am
Red Oak	2 05 pm	Red Oak	12 16 pm
College Park	5 50 pm	College Park	4 45 pm
Red Oak	7 50 pm	Red Oak	6 05 pm

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILROAD.

Arrive From—		Depart To—	
Norfolk	7 30 am	Norfolk	8 00 pm
New York	3 55 pm	Clinton, S. C.	7 40 am
Clinton, S. C.	3 20 pm	New York	12 00 n'n

GEORGIA RAILROAD.

Arrive From—		Depart To—	
*Augusta	5 00 am	*Augusta	7 55 am
Convers	6 45 am	Lithonia	10 05 am
Covington	7 45 am	*Augusta	3 35 pm
*Augusta	12 30 pm	Convers	5 00 pm
Lithonia	3 25 pm	Covington	6 10 pm
*Augusta	8 15 pm	*Augusta	11 45 pm

ATLANTA, KNOXVILLE AND NORTHERN RAILROAD.

Arrive From— (Via W. & A. R. R.)		Depart To— (Via W. & A. R. R.)	
Knoxville	7 30 am	Knoxville	8 25 am
Knoxville	7 30 pm	Murphy	8 25 am
Murphy	7 30 pm	Knoxville	8 30 pm

Southern Railway

TRAINS LEAVE ATLANTA.

5:30 A. M.—NO. 13, DAILY. "ST LOUIS AND CINCINNATI, Limited." A solid vestibuled train, Atlanta to Cincinnati without change. Sleeping car service to St. Louis, composed of vestibuled day coaches and Pullman drawing room sleeping cars; arrives Rome 7:30 a. m., Chattanooga 9:45 a. m., Cincinnati 7:30 p. m., Louisville 8:15 p. m., St. Louis 7:32 a. m. Cafe car service all meals between Atlanta, Cincinnati and St. Louis.

5:40 A. M.—NO. 30 DAILY to Griffin and Columbus; arrives Griffin 7:11 a. m.; Columbus 9:50 a. m.

5:55 A. M.—NO. 16 DAILY.—Local to Macon and Brunswick. Makes all stops, arriving Macon 8:55 a. m., Brunswick 4 p. m.

6:10 A. M.—NO. 35 DAILY. Pullman to Birmingham and Kansas City; arrives Kansas City 9:45 a. m.

7:50 A. M.—NO. 12 DAILY. Local to Charlotte, Danville and Richmond.

7:55 A. M.—NO. 7 DAILY. Chattanooga.

12:00 NOON—NO. 38 DAILY. Washington and Southwestern limited. Sleeping, library, observation and club cars through without change. Dining cars serve all meals en route. Arrive Washington 6:42 a. m.; New York 9:43 p. m.

12:15 P. M.—NO. 8 DAILY. Local to Macon, arrives McDonough 12:56 p. m.; Jackson 1:20 p. m.; Macon 2:30 p. m. Parlor car Atlanta to Macon.

12:15 P. M.—NO. 40 DAILY. New York Express. Day coaches between Atlanta and Washington. Sleepers between Atlanta, Charlotte, Richmond and Washington. Arrives Richmond 7 a. m., Washington 10 a. m. New York 3:15 p. m.

4:10 P. M.—NO. 10 DAAILY. Macon and Hawkinsville.

4:15 P. M.—NO. 37 DAILY. Pullman sleeping car and day coaches to Memphis; arrives Memphis 7:15 a. m.

4:30 P. M.—NO. 28 DAILY. Local to Fayetteville and Fort Valley.

4:40 P. M.—NO. 22 DAILY. Griffin and Columbus. Pullman palace sleeping car and day coaches.

4:30 P. M.—NO. 18 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY. "Air Line Belle." To Toccoa.

5:00 P. M.—NO. 15 DAILY. "WORLD'S FAIR SPECIAL." Through drawing room sleeping cars to St. Louis and Cincinnati. Arrives Rome 7:20 p. m., Dalton 8:36 p. m., Chattanooga 10:15 p. m., Memphis 8:20 a. m., Louisville 8:50 a. m., St. Louis 5:00 p. m., Cincinnati 8:10 a. m. Sleeper Chattanooga to Louisville.

6:15 P. M.—NO. 25 DAILY. Makes all stops. Local to Anniston; arrives Anniston 10:30 p. m.

11:35 P. M.—NO. 97 NIGHT TRAIN TO BIRMINGHAM. Pullman sleeper and day coaches. Sleeper open 10 p. m. Arrives Birmingham 5:20 a. m.

11:50 P. M.—NO. 14 DAILY. Florida limited. Through sleepers to Jacksonville and Brunswick and St. Augustine; open 10:30 p. m. Arrives Jacksonville 9:40 a. m.

12 NIGHT—NO. 36 DAILY. United States Fast Mail. Solid vestibuled train. Sleeping car to New York. Richmond. Coaches to Washington. Dining cars serve all meals en route. Arrives Washington 9:30 p. m.; New York 6:23 a. m. Sleeping car Atlanta to Asheville.

Ticket Office—Kimball House and Union Depot. 'Phones: City Office, 142 Main, Depot.

Blue Grass Brand---
the Cheese of Quality
Finest Fancy Full Cream---Prices Just Right.
Sold by 500 Leading Grocers.
At Wholesale by
J. J. & J. E. MADDOX, Atlanta, Ga.

POULTRY, LAWN AND FIELD FENCE.



POULTRY—50 in. 60c per Rod; 58 in. 65c per Rod. Made of No. 14 and 16 Galvanized Wire.
LAWN—42 in. $1.00 per Rod; 50 in. $1.10 per Rod. Made of No. 12 1-2 and 14 Galvanized Wire.
FIELD—26 in. 35c per Rod; 42 in. 45c per Rod; 50 in. 50c per Rod. Made of No. 12 and 14 Galvanized Wire.
10 Rods or 165 feet in one roll. No order taken for less than 10 rods.
THIS IS THE BEST FENCE MADE FOR POULTRY, LAWN OR FIELD.
We carry the above in stock and can ship at once. This fence is made especially according to our order.

Anderson Hardware Co.
Manufacturers and Jobbers, Atlanta, Ga.

BOSTON, MASS. AND RETURN
- $29.00 -
Southern Railway

TICKETS ON SALE October 2nd and 3rd.
GOOD RETURNING, Leaving Boston not later than October 31st.
STOP-OVERS not exceeding ten days returning at Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington on notice to conductor and depositing ticket with Depot Ticket Agent.
THREE TRAINS DAILY leaving Atlanta 12 o'clock noon; 12:15 noon and 12 o'clock midnight.
SLEEPING AND DINING CARS ON ALL TRAINS.
For further information, Sleeping Cars Reservations call on or address
J. C. BEAM, JR., District Passenger Agent, Atlanta, Ga.



O. D. BOOTH,
LIVERY,
FEED AND SALE STABLES.
Both Phones 731. 38 to 44 West Hunter Street.
Theater, Wedding, Reception and Funeral Orders Solicted.

IT is smoked either in pipe or cigarette form, and when so smoked produces a pungent, penetrating vapor of great medicinal value which searches out every diseased particle of membrane, healing and building up the inflamed and decaying tissues, absolutely and permanently curing Catarrh, Hay Fever and all Bronchial Troubles.

Never Used Anything Equal to It.

CINCINNATI, O.

ECLIPSE MEDICINE CO., ATLANTA, GA.

GENTLEMEN: While in Chattanooga, Tenn., I purchased a package of your "Total Eclipse" and gave it a trial. I have never used anything that has done me as much good. I have suffered with catarrh and asthma for a number of years, and am happy to say that your Catarrh Cure has nearly cured me. I have recommended your remedy to several of my friends.
Very respectfully yours,
H. M. DAVIS, 441 Vine St.

Total Eclipse Catarrh Cure, one package for pipe, or one hundred Cigarettes . . $1.00
Sent by mail, postpaid, at above prices. Remit by Registered Letter, P. O. or Express Order
Atlanta, Ga.

ECLIPSE MEDICINE CO. ATLANTA GEORGIA

One Fare plus fifty cents for the round trip to Boston, Mass., by the Seaboard Air Line Railway. Tickets on sale October 2nd and 3rd, 1904. For full information apply at City Ticket Office, 116 Peachtree St.

Effective Tuesday, August 30th, and thereafter, every Tuesday and Thursday in September, the W. & A. Railroad and N. C. & St. L. Railway will operate through coaches to St. Louis on train leaving Atlanta 4:30 p. m.

C. B. WALKER,
Depot Ticket Agent.
J. A. THOMAS,
City Passenger & Ticket Agent.
C. E. HARMAN,
General Passenger Agt.

BIG TRADE MARK
CURES MEN & WOMEN
Use Big G for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Painless—Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion.
Sold by Druggists, or in plain wrapper, express prepaid, on receipt of $1.00, or three bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.
THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO.
CINCINNATI, O.
U. S. A.
PRICE $1.00

Quina LAROCHE
(A VINOUS ELIXIR.)
Physicians highly recommend it as a specific remedy in cases of
MALARIAL FEVERS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, SLOW CONVALESCENCE.
E. FOUGERA & CO., 26-30 N. William St., N.Y.

in the lead
to stay
"old joe"
whiskey
strictly pure
bottled energy.
fits the
pocket book.
buy it now!!!
—o—
atlanta
"b & b"
the leaders



Some people still set their faces against the Newtonian physics. Priestley, the discoverer of oxygen, could not let go Stahl's theory of combustion, nor would Brewster surrender to the undulatory doctrine of light. Harvey proved that the blood circulates, but men still live who cling to the earlier hypothesis. Some will not yield to Jenner's scheme of vaccination—and so goes the struggle between the large, cheering, clearing spirit of progress and the narrow, fogging, clogging mental faculties that bristle in resistance against new enterprises of thought.

The Equitable Life

had its big fight for early existence. However, those who first rejected the plan of the originator with derision were quickly conquered when his, until then, unimagined system of beneficence, became fully understood. Their first firm-set prejudice was destroyed, and the

Equitable

began to grow until it has become the Strongest in the World.

ROBERT L. FOREMAN,
MANAGER FOR GEORGIA,
Equitable Building, Atlanta.

OPIUM COCAINE and WHISKY Habits Cured at your home or at sanitorium. Best of references. Book on Home Treatment sent FREE. Address B. M. WOOLEY, M. D., Atlanta, Ga.

Carolina Portland Cement Co.

Hard brick and all colors fancy repressed brick in car loads and less. Laths, Terra Cotta pipes.

Acme Cement Hard Wall Plaster is Government standard. Acme Cement Wood Fibre Plaster guaranteed the best wood fibre.

LESSONS IN CHINA PAINTINGS.

Wm. Lycett, Atlanta, Ga., Pioneer Teacher south. 20 years and more on Whitehall st. White China, Gold, Colors, Brushes, etc. Teachers supplied and taught to teach.

Atlanta Commercial College — Sole right to teach Byrne Systems in South. Either Course $45.00. 150 Words per Minute in Shorthand in 7 to 12 wks. Book-keeping Without Theory. Cor. Broad & Ala. Sts. ATLANTA, GA. Write for catalogue.

ATLANTA COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

Greater demand for our graduates than we can supply. Address Dr. George F. Payne, Dean, 43 Whitehall, Atlanta, Ga.

CRICHTON'S Business College, Late of SULLIVAN & CRICHTON. Shorthand Dept., E. C. Crichton. Bookkeeping Dept., D. E. Shumaker. Catalogue free. E. C. Crichton, Prop., Kiser Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

MISS E. LOUISE TURNER,
VOCAL TEACHER

Pupil of WM. L. WHITNEY, founder of International School for Vocalists, Florence, Boston, Paris, and SIGNOR LUIGI VANNUCCINI, Florence, Italy.

Miss Turner teaches the OLD ITALIAN METHOD. Many years study in Boston and abroad. Studio opens September 20th. Address announced later.

One Fare plus fifty cents for the round trip to Boston, Mass., by the Seaboard Air Line Railway. Tickets on sale October 2nd and 3rd, 1904. For full information apply at City Ticket Office, 116 Peachtree St.

FARMS AND FARMERS.

Notice to Inquirers.

1. Write plainly and to the point, giving only questions to which answers are desired.
2. Confine inquiries strictly to matters concerning the farm.
3. Never ask for answers by mail.
4. Never ask where an article can be had, nor the price.
5. Always give your full name and address. If you do not wish your name published, say so, and initials only will be printed.
6. Carefully file this page for future reference and before writing examine your file to see if it has not been already answered.
7. Look ahead and send in your inquiries early. Do not expect us to "answer in next paper." The editor must hand in his copy a week before the paper is published.
8. Address all inquiries and communications for this department to

THE CONSTITUTION,
(F. and F. Department.)

WHEAT CULTURE.

In 1891 I wrote as follows, in regard to "diversifying crops," especially with reference to wheat culture:

"A reasonable diversity of crops is indispensable to prosperous farming. Every farmer must decide for himself to what extent he will diversify, what crops he will produce on his own farm, and what supplies he will buy in the market, or from other farmers. As a rule, a farmer should produce on his own farm those supplies of which his family requires the largest quantity.

"On many farms in Georgia it would not ordinarily pay to sow wheat, where the number of consumers is small, and where there is no land on such farms that is reasonably adapted to the production of this grain. It would hardly be worth while for a young man, just married and requiring but two or three barrels of flour (for a year's supply), to raise wheat. It is not worth while for a farmer in the coast region to attempt to grow wheat, nor for a farmer in the mountain region to plant sugar cane.

"But in north Georgia and on many farms in middle Georgia there are soils well adapted to wheat. A high, dry, gray or chocolate colored loam, underlaid by clay, will produce wheat with reasonable certainty. The richest soil is not, as a rule, the most certain of a good yield.

"It may be added that there are locations in southwest and east Georgia, say as far south as a line drawn across the state from east to west and 50 miles south of the cities of Augusta, Macon and Columbus, on which wheat may be grown with reasonable prospect of success. So far south as the above described line, it becomes doubly important that a high elevation and a clay subsoil be secured, and that an early maturing and rust-resistant variety of wheat be secured for sowing."

In an article on "Diversified Farming," so recent as August 8, of this year, the following summing up occurred:

"For one I believe that there are but few farms in the southern part of the cotton belt on which it would be advisable to sow wheat, and I do not hesitate to say so. I usually say that a farmer who has a large family of children and they are all very fond of biscuits (cornbread 'sorter scratches their throats'), and whose soil is particularly well suited to wheat, that farmer may very properly sow a sufficient area to produce a home supply of flour. Other farmers, in my opinion, would do better to sow oats, rye and barley for stock feeding, sell enough of these to pay for their flour, and let wheat alone. An oat crop fills exactly the same place in a system of rotation, and, if properly sown, is a more reliable and less expensive crop."

I still entertain the above views, but am willing to admit that at the present prices of flour and prospective increased prices—owing to the short crop of wheat in the northwest and in other countries—the reasons in favor of sowing wheat the coming season have been considerably strengthened. It is fortunate that it is a crop that may be "taken up or laid down"—as occasion may justify, with little or no friction, or derangement of general plans, since it comes into the same rotation and is sown nearly at the same time as other small grains.

A field from which a crop of cotton, or of tobacco, has just been removed is well suited for wheat. A crop of cow peas, or clover, of which the vines have been mown for hay, or depastured by cattle and hogs, affords an ideal condition for a crop of wheat. As a general rule, however, and having reference to a regularly established system of crop rotation and the demands of other crops, it is perhaps a better practice to sow wheat, as well as oats, after a crop of corn, especially if the corn crop was well cultivated, sown with peas at the last plowing, the corn cut and shocked and entirely removed from the land.

The variety that has been most successful in middle Georgia is the old "purple" or "red stem" wheat, of which there are subvarieties, one of which is a red and another an amber-colored grain. The Futz and Fulcaster are perhaps more popular in the mountain region.

Of all the species of small grain, wheat is most insistent on thorough preparation as well as the natural character of the soil. The land should be well broken to as great a depth as if for corn or any other staple crop, and four or five weeks in advance of the time for sowing. It is particularly important that the surface soil, after such breaking, should be harrowed and rolled until in a thoroughly pulverized condition. Wheat delights in a mellow, fine, compact seed bed. It is not advisable to sow wheat on land on which a large amount of undecomposed vegetable matter has but recently been turned under. A good crop of pea vines, or clover, turned under only a few weeks before sowing wheat, is not a proper antecedent to sowing wheat. While the soil should be well broken and harrowed, it should be capable of being compacted, either by rolling or by one or two heavy showers of rain, before sowing the seed wheat.

The almost universal practice is to sow about the usual time of the first killing frost, or about the last week in October or the first week in November, preferably after the frost, rather than before. One bushel is about the proper quantity per acre, and the grain should either be soaked in bluestone water for several hours, or dipped several times in water of the temperature of 133 to 135 degrees Fahrenheit, as a precaution against smut and blast.

There is no ordinary fertilizer that is so uniformly popular as well-rotted stable manure, or stable manure and cotton seed combined. But the use of cotton seed, directly applied as a manure, is opposed to economic principles.

In the absence of stable manure, the following formula is recommended, the amount being for one acre.

Acid prosphate (high grade)	200 lbs.
Muriate of potash	50 lbs.
Cotton seed meal	500 lbs.
Total	750 lbs.

It would probably give better results to leave off as much as 150 or 200 pounds of the cotton seed meal at the time of sowing and substitute half as much nitrate of soda, to be applied as a top dressing some time in March.

R. J. REDDING.

FARM CORRESPONDENCE.

SOWING OATS IN OPEN FURROWS.

Subscriber, Guthriesville, S. C.: Please give me some general hints about planting oats in open furrow with Gant planter; size of shovel to use; whether irregularly shaped or same width at bottom as top.

2. Number bushels of oats to sow per acre, and width and depth of furrows.

3. Best manure to use after heavy growth of peavines. Whether 13 per cent acid alone or mixture of cotton seed meal, acid and kainit, and how much per acre.

4. Some general hints about selecting seed corn and whether top ear should always be selected—two or more ears on stalk. In case you can't get above in by next issue, I will esteem it a favor if you can answer by mail.

N. B.—Allow me to thank you for past favors. When next in Georgia I want to meet you and thank you in person. I have never gone wrong when acting on information gotten from you.

Answer—1. The opening shovel may be about five inches wide and six or seven inches long and of the usual triangular form.

2. When sowing on pretty fair land and using the quantity of fertilizer recommended in Press Bulletin No. 45, from 1 1-2 to 2 1-2 bushels of seed oats, should be sown per acre. We vary but little from 2 bushels per acre the crop over, when expecting a yield of 50 to 75 bushels per acre of cleaned oats.

3. I would advise the formula given in Press Bulletin No. 45, which is as follows, the amount being for one acre:

Acid phosphate (14 per cent)	200 pounds
Muriate of potash	50 pounds
(or kainit 200 pounds).	
Cotton seed meal	250 pounds
Total	500 pounds

The above amount to be applied in the drill at the time of sowing the oats, and to be followed in March or April by a top-dressing of 50 to 75 pounds per acre, being controlled to some extent by the appearance of the oats at the time of applying the top dressing. If inclined to be yellowish in color it is an indication that more nitrogen would be expedient in the form of a top dressing of nitrate of soda. The "heavy" growth of peavines may justify the cutting down of the amount of cotton seed meal to 200 or 150 pounds per acre. You must be your own judge. Any deficiency in the cotton seed meal applied at the time of sowing can be easily supplied when top dressing in the spring.

PRUNING AND LAYERING SCUPPERNONG VINES.

H. G. L., Plantersville, Ala.—Please send me, through your paper, the best time to trim or prune scuppernong grape vines and to root them.

Answer—The proper time to prune scuppernong vines is about the time the crop of fruit has ripened and been gathered. But the work may be done any time before Christmas. The vines may be rooted by layering any time during the late summer, say from August 1 until October 1, using the vines of last year's growth.

POTASH, OR LIME?

W. R. B., Dalley, La.—Having had some good advice from you in the past I come to you again. 1. We have a gray sandy land, varying to a gray loam; in the different fields have quite a variety of subsoil, some deep sand, some yellow clay, some red clay. Would deep plowing be best for all of these? Also I notice where we burn the waste timber, etc., the ashes left on the ground produce much better crops, especially of oats and peas. Now, as it is not practicable to put a heavy coat of ashes on all our land, what is the next best thing? I think either lime or potash, possibly both. I want your opinion. 2. Will the Gannt seed and fertilizer distributor plant cow peas successfully?

Answer—(1). Your soil as described by you is just of that character which is apt to become deficient in potash after some years' cultivation. The good effect of the ashes was very probably due to the potash supplied by the ashes. But potash alone will not be sufficient to cause the soil to produce good crops. What you want is a well balanced, complete fertilizer. For corn use Formula No. 1, so often published, as follows: Acid phosphate (14 per cent), 1,000 lbs.; muriate of potash, 30 lbs.; cotton seed meal, 1,250 lbs. Apply not more than 300 lbs. per acre.

For cotton use Formula No. 2, also frequently published, to wit: Acid phosphate (14 per cent), 1,000 lbs.; muriate of potash, 75 lbs.; cotton seed meal, 700 lbs., and apply 500 to 600 lbs. per acre. In each case you might secure better results by increasing the quantity of muriate of potash by one-third more.

For oats, use this formula: Acid phosphate (14 per cent), 1,000 lbs.; muriate of potash, 250 lbs.; cotton seed meal, 1,250 lbs. Apply 500 lbs. per acre and sow in "open furrows" in October. Apply 50 to 75 lbs., nitrate of soda in the spring as a top dressing.

Plow a little deeper every year (an inch or two), until a depth of 8 inches be reached. (2) It is not intended for peas.

BROOM-CORN AS A FORAGE.

D. P. O., Elberton, Ga.—Through mistake I planted broom-corn with peas as forage. Is it good for feed, or will it kill stock? I am afraid to feed it unless I know. Please reply in your next issue.

Answer—Whilst I would not of choice sow broom-corn for forage, yet there is no more danger in feeding it than there is in any other of the sorghums. As intimated, it belongs to the same genus with the so-called sorghums, Kafir corn, Jerusalem corn, Egyptian corn, etc.

The broom-corn seeds are about as good for feeding purposes as those of any other species of sorghum.

CATTLE TICKS.

B. L. P., Durant, Miss.—Please give remedy for ticks on cattle. Last year my cattle was infected with ticks, but they did not seem to hurt them till spring. I lost two head and my neighbors lost several, and last week I lost a fine Devon male. I have had several sick ones during the year, but they have been more trouble than they are worth. I have used plenty of grease with a little carbolic acid and sulphur in it, and give some linseed oil and salt as a drench, which generally cures for a few days. Please give a remedy; would like to know the particulars of the immune or vaccinating.

Answer—The direct object should be to get rid of the ticks in the pasture. There are two ways to do this, as follows:

(1) Drive up all the cattle at least once a week and inspect them, removing every tick that may be visible, dropping them in a vessel containing a little kerosene floating on the surface of water. Grease the places on the cattle on which the small ticks may be found, using any cheap grease, such as three parts axle grease stirred up with one part kerosene. Continue this plan until no more ticks are to be seen on the cattle. The theory of the plan is that the cattle will daily get a fresh supply of young ticks, which will be destroyed by the weekly greasing, until all the ticks will have been brought to the pen and there will be none left in the pasture. Commencing early in the spring the pasture will be clear of ticks in the course of three months.

(2) This plan consists in keeping cattle off a given pasture for the period of one year. This is most easily done by cultivating the pasture in some crop for one year. If all cattle be taken off a field at a date not later than August 1st, there will be no ticks in that field after the following spring.

Bear in mind that cattle ticks will not come to maturity on any other than an animal of the cow kind. Another thing is that the young ticks do not travel as much as two feet from the spot where they were hatched out from the eggs. The mature female tick drops from the cow when fully ready to lay eggs, which it soon proceeds to do to the number of 1,500 to 2,500. The eggs are laid on the ground underneath a tussock of grass, or other protection. The eggs hatch in a week or ten days during the spring, summer and fall, and the little ticks hold themselves ready to get onto the first animal that comes in contact with them. A cow lying down on a bed of them may become at once infested with hundreds of them. In a few hours after the ticks get on the cow they will have selected a suitable soft place in the skin and become fixed and immovable until grown and ready to fall off. The ticks that hatch out and fall to find lodgement on an animal will live without anything to eat for several months, but will not survive the winter. The eggs that may be laid late in the fall will (many of them) remain undeveloped during the winter and hatch out in the spring.

Cattle are rendered immune in two ways, as follows:

(1) By letting the young calves get a few ticks on them in the spring. The effect of this light infestation is to communicate the tick fever in a mild form to the calves. The same method may be pursued with adult cows, but with considerable risk, because the number of ticks they get in the natural way cannot be regulated.

(2) The better way to immunize a grown animal is to inject into her circulation one or two cubic centimetres of blood drawn from the veins of a cow that has had the fever. This requires some degree of expertness in drawing the blood and injecting it into the system of the cow to be inoculated.

BERMUDA GRASS AND BUR CLOVER FOR PASTURE.

H. F. D., Garbers, Tenn.—I have read about bur clover and bermuda grass making good pasture, and as I have never seen any growing in this country I know of no better plan to find out its record or its value as pasture than through your paper. So I will ask for a little information. Will bur clover grow and stand the cold winters in east Tennessee? When is the proper time to sow, and will it pay to sow bermuda here for pasture? Can you give me the address of some seed-house that I can purchase the seed from?

Answer—Some farmers have been well pleased with the results of sowing the seeds of bur clover on bermuda sod (pasture), thus securing what is called an "all-the-year-round" pasture, the bermuda furnishing grazing all summer and the bur clover a large part of the winter, but especially in the spring, continuing until the bermuda springs again.

I think bur clover will withstand the ordinary winters of east Tennessee. But this question could be more properly answered by some one who has tried the experiment in a practical way. Have you inquired of the director of the experiment station, Knoxville, Tenn.? Very probably he can inform you in regard to the results of any trials, if any have been made in that section of your state. From analogy I would say that the proper time for sowing the seeds of bur clover in east Tennessee would be the latter part of August and until October 1. The seeds should, if possible, be up and growing before the severe weather of winter comes on. The very young plants, those that have just come up, are liable to be killed by a sharp frost; while the plants that have been up for some weeks will have become more hardy and resistant to cold.

Whether it will pay to sow bermuda for pasture in east Tennessee is another question that may be better answered by the experiment station at Knoxville, or by some intelligent farmer who has tried it. I noticed during my visit to the Nashville exposition that bermuda grass seemed to flourish in the streets and waste places of that city. If you can get the roots, or sod, of the bermuda conveniently, I advise that method of propagating, setting the roots or sod in April or May. But you can get the bermuda seed of any large dealer in seeds for the southern market, such as Alexander Seed Company, N. L. Willett Drug Co., both of Augusta, Ga.; H. G. Hastings Seed Company, Atlanta, Ga., and Curry-Arrington Company, Rome, Ga.

LUCERE (ALFALFA) CULTURE.

E. C. B., Marshallville, Ga.—Please tell me all you know about alfalfa or lucerne. When to sow, how to sow, when to harvest, how to cultivate, how to fertilize. And if it will do on sandy land. In fact, all you know about this stuff. Will it need cultivation after once it gets started on well drained sandy land? No subsoil, except sand for 5 feet.

Answer—(1) The land on which a successful crop of lucerne shall be grown, ought to be a very rich soil, preferably a deep, sandy loam, with no stagnant water within 3 or 4 feet of the surface. But it will grow very successfully on almost any soil that will grow cotton, provided it be made rich enough. The soil should also be as clean as possible of weed seed, and to this end it is better to plant the lucerne seeds on land that has been cultivated in clean crops for several years. If the ground is in good condition in October, it will be a good time to sow. I have sown the seed as late as the middle of November with success. The only risk that is incurred in sowing in the fall is the danger that the seed may not germinate until so late that the young and tender plants are likely to be killed from very severe freezes. The seed do not cost a great deal, and I think you can afford to take the risk of sowing in October, and if unsuccessful resow in March. The advantage of sowing in the fall lies in the fact that the plants get a good start in advance of the weeds and grasses that will come up in the spring. On a very clean soil, however, I would just as soon risk sowing the latter part of February or early in March. I will add that a fall-sown crop will give better results the first year than will a spring-sown crop.

(2) Prepare the land just as if you were about to produce a large crop of rutabaga turnips. That is, plow it deeply and if convenient, sub-soil it. Plow in four or five tons, or more if convenient, of well-rotted stable manure. My theory is that if the stable manure is applied it will not be necessary to inoculate the soil. Harrow in the manure well, broadcast, at the same scattering broadcast from 1,000 to 2,000 pounds of a mixture of equal parts of acid phosphate and cotton seed meal, and about half as much of muriate of potash. Do not be afraid that you will make the land unnecessarily rich, for that is not possible. Then throw the land into flat beds, by laying off rows 30 inches apart with a scooter and plowing out with the same plow. If sowing only a small area, I would hand-rake these beds, and then sow the seeds just as you would rutabaga or any other turnip seeds, although they may be covered a little deeper, but not exceeding an inch. About 12 or 15 pounds of good seed are sufficient for 1 acre, or 20 to 25 pounds, if broadcasted. Even 10 pounds would answer if the ground is in fine condition and the seeds be carefully drilled. The chief use of lucerne in this country is for green-soiling, that is, cutting and feeding to cattle, horses and mules, hogs and chickens. It should be cut for this purpose about the time it commences to bloom, or possibly a little before. In fact, a very good rule is to commence cutting it as soon as a man with an ordinary scythe blade can quickly cut the quantity necessary to feed for one day. The roots immediately send up a new crop of stems, and in the course of two weeks will be ready to cut again, if the seasons be favorable, and as many as five or six cuttings may be had between April and November, if the seasons be good. If intended to make into hay, mow the plants when commencing to bloom, and handle just as you would clover or cow peas. It makes a very fine hay, superior to red clover, cow peas or anything else that I know of. I will add that I have been familiar with the culture of lucerne for more than fifty years. My father planted it before I was born, nearly seventy years ago. It has been cultivated in a small way in the south and in the middle states for nearly one hundred years. One acre of lucerne, if the ground be rich, will furnish an abundance of green food for fifteen or twenty head of cattle or horses, will produce if cut for hay from four to six tons of hay in the course of the season. Seeds can be had of any of our large seed dealers, say N. L. Willet Drug Company, or Alexander Seed Company, Augusta, Ga., or H. G. Hastings, Atlanta, Ga., and possibly every seedsman in Macon and Columbus. I may add that a patch or field of lucerne set on a rich soil will last for ten years or more, if well fertilized every year.

SELECTING SEED CORN.

P. H. K., Eclectic, Ala.—Please answer the following questions and oblige a subscriber:

1. Do sweet potatoes have a tendency to decrease in size if the smallest potatoes are bedded each year?

2. Give me your plan for selecting seed corn. Do you think it best to select from stalks which have two ears?

Answer—(1). Since what is called a sweet potato tuber is nothing more than an enlarged root of the plant, it does not matter about the size of the tuber that is used for bedding, except that a very small potato will not produce quite so vigorous "draw" as will a larger one. I have always selected from preference the smaller potatoes for bedding.

2. The proper time to select seed corn is the fall of the year, or just before gathering the corn. I prefer to select a stalk that is of moderate height, having not less than two, nor more than three ears, placed rather low on the stalk. Of the two ears I am of the opinion that the lower ear when planted will be more likely to perpetuate the habit of producing two ears than will the upper ear, for the simple reason that when there is a failure to produce two ears it is always the lower shoot that fails. I argue that a stalk of corn grown from the lower ear is more apt to produce a talk that will bring a good lower ear. Of this, however, I am not certain. That is, the idea is not based on the results of actual experiment. I have long intended to try that very experiment. It is well settled by by experiments that a variety of corn that habitually produces two ears will yield a larger product per acre than a one-eared variety. I do not care for more than two ears on a stalk, since the ears will inevitably be smaller, as the number per stalk increases.

A "NEW PEST."

G. S. R., Palestine, Tex.—I inclose you a clipping from The Galveston News of September 12. I was born, raised and educated in South Carolina and feel an interest in that section, therefore would be glad if you would give me any information in your power concerning the matter. The boll weevil struck us in this section last year somewhat in the same way as this pest is reported in Georgia and South Carolina. This year it is worse, and if the report with you is true will likely be worse next year. The boll worm is worse here than the weevil. Both together as playing havoc with the cotton in a large area of our state. Corn here is fine and the farmers owe little, which is a great help.

Answer—I know nothing of the so-called new insect, and have heard nothing in regard to it. The so called "specials" often prove to be misleading, and the chief inspiration of the writer is the desire to fill out the few inches of space for some newspaper to which he is under obligations. Farmers are constantly finding something which they think may prove to be the Texas boll weevil. This apprehension and uneasiness is due to the reports of the alarming increase and the destructive character of the boll weevil in Texas, but so far no other new insect has been discovered. In every case where specimens have been submitted for scientific examination the result has been that the insect was found to be some old customer that we have had for many years. The same is true in regard to diseases, with one or two exceptions. A man, if he will hunt closely, will find hundreds of species of insects that work in his cotton fields, the existence of which he did not before dream. He will find two or three different species in the blooms on the cotton stalk, very often at the same time.

The clipping does not give the slightest description of the insect excepting the statement that it "resembles the Mexican boll weevil." This will be understood as a very vague description when I tell you that there are at least a dozen different species of weevils that resemble in a general way the Mexican boll weevil. The common peach circullo, which produces the worms in our peaches, is an instance illustrating this statement. An ordinary observer, a mere layman, would hardly be able to distinguish between the curculio weevil and the Mexican boll weevil, so with the chestnut weevil and the acorn weevil and many others.

Like Job of Old.

Last summer boils came out all over my body, caused by impure blood. I saw Smith's Blood and Liver Syrup advertised in a circular, and determined to try it. I took this medicine steadily for four months with the most satisfactory results, and heartily recommend it for others affected as I was:

I. C. GUAGE,
Atlanta, Ga.

Free Sample Address
SMITH BLOOD SYRUP COMPANY
32 and 34 Wall Street,
Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

FOR RENT!
No. 280 South Pryor St.

This splendid home is on the east side of Pryor street, between Rawson and Alice streets and is almost new and in first-class condition. It is conveniently arranged, has servant's room and toilet in the basement; on very large lot and within ten minutes' walk of the center of the city. The house is strictly modern, having large porcelain bath, marble washstands, gas, etc., and will be vacant October 1st. It can be seen at any time. Price $40.00 per month.

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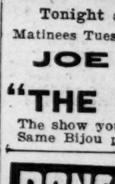
Special Notices.

FUNERAL NOTICES.

EDWARDS—The relatives and friends of W. S. Edwards and family and friends of Mrs. Hannah Haney are invited to attend the funeral of Mrs. Kate Edwards, wife of W. S. Edwards, from the home, corner Hemphill avenue and Piedmont street, at 2 p. m. Monday, September 26. Interment Hollywood cemetery.

SMITH—The friends of Mr. and Mrs. Jesse A. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Klassett, Mr. and Mrs. Bud Smith, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Johnson, Mrs. W. M. Alexander and Mrs. George Thompson are invited to attend the funeral of Mr. Jesse A. Smith today (Monday) at 2:30 p. m., from the residence, 113 Yonge street. Interment at Oakland.

MEETING NOTICE.



A regular convocation of Mt. Zion Chapter No. 16, R. A. M., will be held in Masonic hall, corner Forsyth and Mitchell streets, at 8 p. m. The Mark and Past Master Degrees will be conferred. All Companions qualified are fraternally invited.

A. H. VAN DYKE, H. P.
P. M. HUBBARD, Secretary.

M. M. Mauck, 17 E. Alabama Street
Paints, paper, painting, paper-hanging.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

I respectfully announce myself a candidate for the office of alderman of the fourth ward, subject to democratic primary.
JOSEPH HIRSCH.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for councilman from the fourth ward, subject to primary October 5, 1904.
CHAS. C. GILLETT.

I most respectfully announce myself a candidate for mayor. I stand for a progressive business administration.
H. C. STOCKDELL.

I announce myself a candidate for Alderman from the Third Ward, subject to primary.
JULIUS A. FISCHER.

I respectfully announce my candidacy for Alderman from the third ward and solicit your support.
SID HOLLAND.

I announce myself a candidate for the office of Alderman Fourth Ward, subject to primary.
M. M. TURNER.

I announce myself a candidate for alderman from Third Ward.
JAMES E. WARREN.

GRAND
Tonight and Tuesday—Matinee Tuesday.
THAT CYCLONE OF FUN!
McFadden's Row of Flats
BIGGER THAN EVER!
ENTIRELY NEW AND ELABORATE!
Night 25c to $1; matinee 25c to 75c.
Wednesday and Thursday — Matinee Thursday.
Henry W. Savage will offer the Musical Comedy Hit
GEO. ADE'S
Witty, Merry and Melodious
"PEGGY FROM PARIS"
5 months in Boston, 3 months in Chicago, 4 months in New York.
Night 25c to $1.50. Matinee 25 to $1.00.

BIJOU
Tonight and All This Week.
Matinees Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday,
JOE WELCH
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"THE PEDDLER."
The show you can't afford to miss.
Same Bijou prices.

PONCE DE LEON PARK
J. G. ROSSMAN, PREST
COMMENCING MONDAY, Sept. 19th.
Special Engagement, the Marvelous Aerialists.
THE DeACOS,
The Shooting Stars and
20 OTHER ATTRACTIONS.
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PERSONALLY CONDUCTED
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Legislative Special Train
TO THE WORLD'S FAIR VIA THE
Southern Railway
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 26.
For Members of the Georgia Legislature, Their Friends and Others Who Desire to Go.

On account of Georgia Day at the World's Fair, St. Louis, September 28th, the following committee was appointed under joint resolution of the General Assembly to arrange for transportation for members to visit St. Louis: Mr. C. E. Dunbar and Mr. Walter Steed, committee on the part of the House; Mr. O. N. Starr, committee on the part of the Senate; and they have arranged with the Southern Railway to operate a special train consisting of Pullman Sleeping Cars, Day Coaches, Dining Cars.

Lv Brunswick 7:00 a. m., Monday, Sept. 26. Lv Atlanta 4:30 p. m., Monday, Sept. 26.
Lv Macon 1:40 p. m., Monday, Sept. 26. Ar St. Louis 2:40 p. m., Following Day.

Train will be run over the Southern Railway via Rome and Dalton to Chattanooga, thence over the beautiful Queen and Crescent Route through Lexington and Louisville, at which latter points the party will be properly received by committees from the Chamber of Commerce.

ROUND TRIP RATES FROM ATLANTA

Coach Excursion Tickets,	Fifteen Day,	Sixty Day,	Season Tickets,
$14.20.	$20.85.	$25.05.	$30.00.

Approximately low rates from other points. Coach excursion tickets will be sold Sept. 26th and 27th. All other tickets on sale daily. For Sleeper reservation or other information, write or call on
J. O. BEAM, JR., D. P. A., Atlanta, Georgia.